

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID
ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly pertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:-

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words) Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:-

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED.—MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS desirous of granting the agency for their goods, or wishing to send goods for sale on commission, should apply to GHANSHAMDAS KALUMAL ASHAR, Buzra, 8155.

MISCELLANEOUS

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8087

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited., Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SMART CANVASSELLERS for advertisements. Also SUB-EDITORS & CLERKS for a Marathi daily local paper. Apply to Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8159

WANTED—Two qualified DRIVERS for steam road roller for about 3 months from 1st June to end of October 1917, monthly pay Rs. 50. Applicants should send in their applications with certificates of competency to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May, 1917.
N. N. AYYANGAR,
8182 Executive Engineer, Kanara, Dist.

WANTED.—A GENERAL CLERK knowing accounts and typewriting. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally to the undersigned with testimonials between 12 and 5 p.m., (S.T.).
MANAGER, THE NATIONAL TRADING CO.,
Merchants and Agents,
56, Hornby Road, Fort. 8154

WANTED.—A STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVER on Rs. 45 per month from 1st June, 1917. Apply with testimonials. Only experienced drivers need apply.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Thana District.
Ex: Engineer's office,
Thana, 14th May 1917. 8156

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8155

FOR SALE.—HEMATINE CRYSTALS, pure and concentrated. Thirties and thirty-twos. Twists, Thirties, Wets. Test Thirties Twist 33 lbs. For particulars apply Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8118

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for SUB-OVERSEERS, MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL Apprentices commence from June, 1917.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer class must have passed one of the following Examinations:

- (1) The School Final Examination.
- (2) The European High School Examination.
- (3) The Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
- (4) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices takes place on the 11th June 1917 at 10 a.m.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before 31st May 1917.

H. N. ALLEN, Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 14th May, 1917. 8158

NOTICE.

SELECTION COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE RULES.

COMPANIES and FIRMS employing men enrolled for general military service under the Indian Defence Force, Act III of 1917, are invited to assist the Selection Committee by furnishing to the undersigned at an early date the following information in regard to each member or employee usually residing in the Bombay area (i.e., the City of Bombay and the Districts of Thana, Surat, Nasik and Kolaba, and the Native States in those Districts):—

- (1) Name of each member or employee enrolled for general military service. (Any exemption granted by the Exemption Tribunal to be noted).
- (2) Nature of his employment.
- (3) Period of the year at which he can be spared for 3 months continuous training out of Bombay with the least inconvenience or dislocation of business.

It is suggested that Firms and Companies employing a number of men should prepare a roster of the men liable to be called out, arranging them in batches in such a way that every man will be spared for 3 months continuously at some time or other within the next 15 months.

G. W. HATCH, President, Selection Committee.
Port Trust Offices,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 16th May, 1917. 8161

TREACHER & CO., LTD.,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A DISTRIBUTION at the rate of Rs. 100 on each share will be paid on and after the 14th May, 1917, between 12 and 3 p.m. at the Office of the Company, Umrigar Building, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder.

SHAPURJI N. GUZDER, Liquidator. 8108

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiaries, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association. 7090

WHEN HAIR
FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)
A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid, MARKET BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DA-MODER BHASKER MANTRI, of Bombay Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situated in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay at Worli Road, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. containing by admeasurement the square yards and according to the other particulars mentioned in the Sub-joined table:—

Situation.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Collr's New Survey Nos.	Tenure.	Mpl. Nos.
1A/3082	Foras.	G. Ward No. 1603 (Portion).		
World Road	48354	3090	"	"
1A/3091	"	G. Ward No. 1601, Street No. 1602 (Portion).		

Dated the 7th day of May, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
8129 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of KHMJI GOVINDJI, who lately traded as a cloth merchant, at Lakshmidas Khimji Market, under the name of Khimji Govindji, of Bombay Hindu Brahmin. Deceased.

DAYABAI widow of the abovesaid deceased of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Gaiwady, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the mother of Rasiklal Khimji and Mohanlal Khimji, both minors, under the age of 18 years, the sons of the said deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 14th day of May, 1917.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE, Petitioner's Attorneys. 8160

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

THE ONLY ENGLISH ARTISTS IN TOWN

GALA REVUE NIGHT BY THE

GAIETY REVUE Co.

Presenting

A REVUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA entitled

THE MUFF GIRL

THE MUFF GIRL

THE MUFF GIRL

THE MUFF GIRL

Showing the merry adventures and Love episodes of two young Salts just back from

THE PERSIAN GULF

AN HOUR OF MERRIMENT AND FUN

Special dresses and tuneful music.

SEE

MISS DAIRYING

THE GIRL IN THE MUFF

Scene Bombay—Prologue Back Bay.

Epilogue Mrs. Hareu House.

THE REVUE

WILL BE Preceded by a

STRONG VAUDEVILLE BILL

OF OUR GAIETY COMPANY

AND A PROLOGUE Sketch

FIRST AND THIRD FOLLOW THE CROWD TO-NIGHT.

AMUSEMENTS.

GIGANTIC ATTRACTION

AT THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA.

To-night and up to Friday Night only.

8,000 ft. 8,000 ft.

ARSENE LUPIN

has been secured by the Eldorado at enormous cost.

ARSENE LUPIN

Adapted from the famous novel and play by Maurice Leblanc and Francis de Croisy featuring the three popular stars: Gerald Ames, Douglas Munro and Manora Thew.

The gentleman Crackman is without doubt one of the most popular of fiction Heroes.

THE GREATEST DETECTIVE STORY EVER TAKEN FOR THE CINEMA.

It baffles description. Every scene a Triumph. Every Actor a star. Every foot a Gem of Photography.

No Picture-loving man, woman or child should miss this TITANIC ATTRACTION.

EVERYTHING UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Time: 6-45, 8-15, 10-15 p.m.

Commencing Saturday, 19th May,

MACISTE ALPINO

The World-renowned Artist of

CABIRIA.

ROYAL OPERA

HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

NEW PROGRAMME

BY SIGNOR MALAGA

AND SIGNORITA MALAGA

CINEMA

"NIGHT SHADOWS."

A Drama in which a husband's jealousy leads the plot.

"THE MASKED WOMAN."

A young man inexperienced in life is ensnared in the clutches of a woman whom he finds out through the assistance of his sister.

AND THE LATEST

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing: Count Zeppelin Dead,—Portuguese Recruits leaving Lisbon for training,—Presentation of Posthumous Honours by Brig.-Gen. Colomb at Northampton,—Eton Boys at work on the land, etc.,

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

HAVE YOU SEEN

the opening chapters of that most talked-of serial glorious

"LIBERTY"

If you want one night a week for seven weeks when you can forget the cares of the day; if you want to be thrilled, fascinated, and lifted out of yourself, just see.

THE SERIAL GLORIOUS

together with

CHARLES CHAPLIN

the prince of comedians in a two reeler.

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7-00, 8-45, 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

at

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. 1882.

CHANCE FOR YOU TO WIN

RS. 10,00,000.

Every day at 7 o'clock Show one WAR LOAN LOTTERY TICKET will be PRESENTED FREE.

GOOD LUCK COMPANY.

Benares City.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.

Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR

of the Latest and Greatest of the

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS

THE

BATTLE OF THE ANCRE

AND THE

ADVANCE OF THE TANKS

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

ALSO

GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY IN WAR TIME

FILMED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

PRICES:

At 10 p.m. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8

At 6-30 p.m. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8, 4

PLAN for 10 p.m. performance at ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-NIGHT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

WHEN FORTUNES

are not men's slaves but their masters, there is bound to be such parental injustice as' is seen in

"THE TIGHT REIN"

one of the highly stirring

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

"LIGHT AND SHADOW"

a very pleasing comedy disentangling the subtle threads of an interesting embroglio, with

MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA

in the chief role

THEN THE ICE MAN CAME

A breezy Comedy

Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS

To-night and every night

9-30 p.m.

PLACE—CHARNI ROAD, NEAR WEST END CINEMA.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIG EXHIBITION

of strength by

Prof. CHOLKAR.

Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaining feats are nothing but marvels.

Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday

at 4-30 p.m.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S

NEW GRAND CIRCUS

Our MENAGERIE consists of beautifully trained LIONS and TIGERS which alone are well worth a visit.

LOCATION:—Circus Tent at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road.

TO-NIGHT! AT 9-30 P.M.!! TO-NIGHT!!!

NEW AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

AMUSEMENTS.



SEE
THIS GENUINE
THRILLING
PICTURE
TO-NIGHT
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
The greatest serial
yet.

AT
IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER
PICTURE PALACE
OF BOMBAY.
LAMINTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
The greatest serial
yet.

Read the Thrilling Story of the Shielding Shadow in this paper every
Monday and Friday.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..	15
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	8
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..	10
" " Imports	..	..	10
Md. Americans	..	..	12.87
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	..	26.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	19.85	Unc
	Oct.	19.28	+ 3
	Jan.	19.43	- 18
New Orleans 10 a.m.			Not received.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th Vad of Vaisakh, 1917.
Mahomedan: 25th of Rajab-ul-Murajab, 1337.
Parsee: 9th of Adar, 1280.
Sunrise: 6h. 7m. Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Moon Phases: Last quarter May 14.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, May 15.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Loo, Bishire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohammedi, and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 19.
Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanuakodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: "Official Government War Films, 'The Battle of the Ancre' and 'The Advance of the Tanks,' 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Eldorado.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parshatram's New Grand Cinema, 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

No. 129-Duties.
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 14th instant:—
Orderly Sergeant for the week, 2nd Lieut. H. G. Mather.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 General Service Company, Sergt. H. S. Hyde.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 General Service Company, Corp. E. Harwood.
Orderly Sergeant No. 3 General Service Company, Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Reserve Company, Sergeant M. J. Savin.
Engineer Company, Corp. R. S. Meyer.
No. 130-Parades.
It is notified for the information of all ranks that parades as undermentioned must be attended.

GUNNER COMPANIES.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 General Service Companies.
Drill Class "A" Three.
Drill Class "B" Four.
Drill Class "C" Five.
Parades of one hour each of which two in classes "A" and "B" and three in class "C" must be morning parades. Each man may select such parades as he likes provided he has attended the requisite number in the week (and the required number in the morning); but any man failing to attend the required number of parades will be seriously dealt with. Certain parades will be marked as compulsory in Weekly Orders, and when so marked every man must be present.
All ranks are warned that official orders are posted at Headquarters and extracts therefrom only appear in newspapers and extracts therefrom only appear in newspapers and extracts therefrom only appear in newspapers.

N. C. O. and man should make himself acquainted with same.
Parades for the week commencing Monday, 14th May, 1917.
No parades are held on Thursdays and Sundays unless specially ordered.

No. 1 General Service Company: Will parade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday and carry out 15-pr. Gun Drill. Mornings at 7-15 and evenings at 6-45 at Headquarters.
No. 2 General Service Company: Company drill with Arms on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at Byculla. (Exact location will be notified later.) Mornings at 7-15 and evenings at 6-45.

No. 3 General Service Company: Company drill mornings and evenings on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday falling in with Arms at Oval at 7-15 a.m., 6-45 p.m.

No. 1 Reserve Company: Same as General Service Co., No. 3.
Monday and Friday mornings at 7-15, Route March for all Companies; falling in at Headquarters. These two parades are compulsory.

Monday evening (14th instant) issue of Arms to all Companies at Headquarters at 6-45.

Friday evenings at 6-45 Lecture at Headquarters.
Signalmen: Carry out practice as ordered morning and evening during the week, but will attend the Route Marches as compulsory parades.

Cadets: Fall in with No. 1 General Service Company and also attend Route Marches.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Locomotives, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MISSING CART WITH COPPER WIRE.

Mr. Melherji Dhanushaw on behalf of Messrs. Tata and Sons, reports to the Police that five labour carts, loaded with coils of copper wire, were sent to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. four of the carts arrived at the destination, but the fifth which contained six coils of the collective value of Rs. 2,000, has not been seen since.

AN INDIAN STUDENT'S SUCCESS.

Intimation has been received in Bombay by this week's mail that Mr. Mangaldas L. Tarmaster, who left Bombay for higher Commercial Education, has passed successfully the qualifying examination of the Royal Chartered Institute of Secretaries of Joint Stock Companies and other public bodies (London) and has been duly elected as Associate Member of the Chartered Institute.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, it is held this year in the first week of July next. All those wishing to join the Class should send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Municipal

Offices, by the 15th June. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the evening after 5-45 p.m. S. T. twice a week. Certificates and prizes are given to candidates successful at the examination.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY IN APRIL.

The statistics published by the Bombay Municipal Health Department show that the conditions of health in the city last month were far more satisfactory than those of April last year. This year the total mortality stood at 3,629 as against 3,526 of last year, while there were only 357 deaths from plague against 652 in the corresponding period of last year. There were 57 deaths from smallpox, against 198 of last year. The mortality rate in respect of other important diseases also was on the whole much lower. On the other hand the birth-rate showed a rise over the record of April last year, there having been 1,676 births this year as against 1,396 last year.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT BHANDUP.

TRESPASSER ON THE LINE RUN OVER.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the death of a Hindu male, who was knocked down by the engine of a goods train of the G. I. P. Railway. It appeared that the train was passing through the Bhandup Station towards Bombay on Tuesday, when the driver Sorabji Dadabhai Contractor saw the deceased standing on a side of the rails. As the train came near, the deceased attempted to cross the line. The driver pulled up at once, but the deceased was knocked down by the engine and fell within the two tracks. The deceased seemed to be a trespasser and nobody could identify him. He was brought to Bhandup and expired on arrival.

INCIDENT AT MINT ROAD.

The jury returned a verdict of death from the injuries received by the deceased by his having been knocked down by a train at Bhandup, while trespassing on the line.

FAILURE OF CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A WOMAN.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Fuller, charged Gangabai Umaji with stealing Rs. 70 from a European, Mr. Darnwalla, defended. It was stated that on the night of the 14th while a European was passing along Mint Road, the accused, who was stated to be a professional prostitute, engaged him in conversation and took from his pocket Rs. 70 in currency notes and disappeared. Information was given to the Police, but the gentleman was not willing to make a complaint. The woman, however, was well-known to the Police and she was arrested in Mint Road subsequently and Rs. 47 were recovered from her. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said the money that was recovered from her represented her savings. She was working in a bid-shop.

AGED WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

The jury returned a verdict of death from the injuries received by the deceased by his having been knocked down by a train at Bhandup, while trespassing on the line.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Marthubai, a Hindu woman, aged about 70 years, who was knocked down by motor lorry No. 4355 driven by Bandi Fakira in Abdul Rehman Street on Sunday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR SAILOR'S HOME.

Naraji Poonji Bhungara, a Parsi boy, aged seven years, and several other children, were crossing the road opposite the Sailors' Home to catch a train car on Tuesday evening, when they noticed motor car No. 3810 belonging to Mr. K. K. Sankote, pleader, and driven by his chauffeur, Linji D. Bhatia, coming along Apollo Street, proceeding towards the hotel and got clear of the car and then turned and ran back, with the result that he was struck by the left front mudguard and knocked down. The car was at once stopped and the boy picked up. He was attended to at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital and then taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he was admitted for treatment. He is suffering from two abrasions on the head and bruises to the face.

"WATER WATER EVERYWHERE, BUT NOT A DROP TO DRINK".

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir—Will you kindly publish the following to correct a wrong impression and oblige.
Why should not water be supplied at least in small quantities by the Municipality? I am a tenant in Bhamburda Building, Princess Street, Kallabai, and nearly every week there is not a drop of water coming in the building pipes. All the tenants and their families cry "water water" but where is water to come from. Many of the tenants on account of want of water, have been obliged to get their meals either from hotels or from their friends' houses. Cannot the authorities concerned put the things right promptly and alleviate the sufferings of the tenants at the mercy of the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality?
Formerly I remember having seen some advertisements in the local newspapers to the effect that water supply will be suspended for so many days on account of repairs and such advertisements will always provide the individuals for a shortage.
The same cry is heard from Girgaum too—Yours, etc.
M. S. MURTI.
May 14, 1917.

PAREL TRAM SERVICE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir—Last Sunday I wanted to travel to Parel by tram. Imagine the hardships I underwent when I had to wait for nearly an hour to board the right car and even then I did not succeed. All cars were running with the board "Victoria Gardens." Surely it is the duty of the Tramway Company to notify the travelling public through their men that Parel trams have stopped running for the time on account of the breakage of the main water pipe at Parel. What must be the discomfort of ladies on such an occasion? You can easily imagine when one is disgusted to such an extent.

Hoping my letter will catch the eye of the proper authority and a change of better will be effected without delay so that the public will not be inconvenienced in this fashion any more.—Yours, etc.
DIGUSTED.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1917-18.

GROWING TRAFFIC AND EXPENDITURE.

Sir F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust Board, has submitted the following memorandum on the estimates for the income and expenditure for the year commencing 1st April 1917:—

The Committee appointed to assist the Chairman in framing the estimates consisted of Mr. T. W. Birkett, Major H. A. L. Hepper, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg and the Hon. Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas. Owing to the continuance of the war and the scarcity of tonnage for commercial purposes, the task of framing the Budget was again one of unusual difficulty. It was felt, however, that the Budget should again be framed to provide for the continuance of war conditions during the whole year, allowing for a certain decrease in commercial work in the Docks coupled with increased activity in the requirements for Military purposes. The Budget was further complicated by the revision of Dock Rates which was approved by Board under their Resolution dated 23rd January 1917.

The experience of the past year showed that the *ad valorem* rates which were tentatively introduced in April 1915 had operated hardly in the case of certain kinds of trade owing to the enormous increase in values resulting from war conditions. The Board therefore decided to abolish *ad valorem* rates except in a small number of cases and to recast the whole of their Rate Book with the intention of raising a small additional revenue, which would enable them to remove the 25 per cent. surtax which is now payable, except in the case of certain charges which it had not been possible to revise.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The gross revenue, excluding surtax and special receipts, is estimated at Rs. 1,48,22,371, being Rs. 46,226 less than the revenue for the calendar year ending 31st December 1916, excluding the same items.

The gross expenditure, excluding special expenditure, is estimated at Rs. 1,49,10,322 as compared with Rs. 1,39,55,333, the expenditure estimated for 1916-17.

This increase is due to increase in payment for Interest and Sinking Fund, to extension of establishment in several departments, to increase in the cost of works and labour under present conditions and to the general expansion of the operations of the Trust. The Committee, in view of the uncertainty of present conditions and of the receipts under the new Scale of Rates, considered it necessary to provide for the continuance of the surtax on the following items:—

25 per cent. on Bunder Wharfage and Basin Rents.
25 per cent. on Dock Cranage, Wharfage, Tranchment and Overseide Charges on West Coast Cargo and Dry Dock Charges.
25 per cent. on Port Dues on Steam Vessels and Country Craft.
The surtax is estimated to produce Rs. 1,01,120. The Budget therefore provides for an estimated surplus of Rs. 3,13,169.

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The expenditure on Capital Account has been kept as low as possible and amounts in all to Rs. 60,11,700 made up as follows:—

Section (i)—New Works. Ordinary Rs. 18,12,109.

Section (ii)—Alexandra Dock Rs. 12,15,300.

Section (iii)—Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway Construction Rs. 30,14,300.

In the first section the principal item is Rs. 5,00,000 for the fund payments for the Dredger "Silurus." This provision is made in the expectation that she will be successfully salvaged and repaired and will be despatched to Bombay, and provides for all anticipated expenditure. Provision is also made for an expenditure of Rs. 9,29,000 on quarters for Port Trust staff and menials. This expenditure has been held back since the commencement of the war, but the Committee felt that it must now be faced and that the substantial surplus which will be realised in 1916-17 is a sufficient justification for putting in hand a work that is very badly wanted and which, on account of moderate revenue, will produce a moderate revenue and will operate to relieve a considerable number of officers, subordinates and menials from the hardship of having to pay the excessive rents now prevalent in Bombay.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

In the Alexandra Dock Section provision is made:—

For a continuation of the removal of the Dams Rs. 1,00 lakh.
For final payment on 6 ton cranes Rs. 1,01 lakh.

For the erection of Rim Bascule Bridge Rs. 1,50 lakh.

For payment for roads near Mole station and other parts of the Dock area Rs. 1,00 lakh.

And for the completion of the Mole Station with the erection of roof over the platforms Rs. 3,66 lakh.

In the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway Section provision is made for the new sheds required by the Military Department with the railway lines for them for which work the Government of India have agreed to provide a loan of Rs. 22 lakhs, and for the extension of the railway system to meet the growing traffic. Provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is made for continuation of the murem filling from the Anik Quarry of the portion of the reclamation which will be used for Cotton storage.

The total funds available for expenditure including the Rs. 22 lakhs mentioned

"COMMON SENSE COURTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—The idea of "Common Sense Courts" originated by Mr. Baptista in his letter to you today is an excellent one. It will be remembered that Mr. Leslie, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., started the idea of using the services of the Justices of the Peace in this City—the "great unemployed" as the "Times" called them if I remember right, for helping in the administration of criminal justice. This idea was welcomed by the press and the public and the Government gave effect to it by creating Benches of Honorary Magistrates in Bombay. These Benches have relieved the stipendiary magistrates of a considerable amount of their work. The very fact that though during the last 25 years this city has expanded by leaps and bounds no additional stipendiary magistrate was appointed to dispose of the criminal work shows the extent of honorary and responsible work done by the Benches of Honorary Magistrates. No reason suggests itself to me why the same thing should not happen in the case of Benches of Honorary Judges if suitable citizens are elected and appointed on these benches. The practical question will be whether a sufficient number of men possessing the required qualifications will be forthcoming. It will be surprising if in this city teeming with Justices of the Peace, retired Government pensioners, merchants, and others a sufficient number of really good men cannot be found who will have the public spirit to devote a few hours of their time once or twice a week to help the administration of justice. The valuable public rendered to this city by the Honorary Magistrates justifies in hoping that there will not be a dearth of public spirited men to undertake the office of Honorary Judges. The next question is whether they will be competent to discharge the duties of their office satisfactorily and whether the public will have confidence in the Honorary Judges Court. Here again the experience of this city in regard to Honorary Magistrates justifies the hope that the Tribunal will not be found lacking in this requirement. I cannot however find myself in agreement with Mr. Baptista as regards the limit of the jurisdiction of the "Common Sense" courts. I think that Rs. 100 for Bombay is too much. As a tentative measure then jurisdiction should be confined to the trial of money suits and suits for moveable property not exceeding Rs. 50 only. If this proves a success then their jurisdiction may be extended.

One of the immediate results of the creation of such a tribunal will be that nearly three-fifths of the work done by the four Judges of the Small Causes Court at present who usually try such suits will be taken away. Roughly speaking, this would mean that two out of three judges would be unnecessary. I do not suggest that their posts should be abolished. What I mean is that their services could then be utilized for the "City Court" which Mr. Baptista suggests. The Small Causes Court should, I think, be reorganized with a Chief Judge and two Judges. Their powers and jurisdiction should be the same as at present. There should be an intermediate Court between the Small Causes Court and the High Court with powers similar to those possessed by county Courts in England for the trial of common law actions and matters up to Rs. 5,000 and equity actions and matters up to the same amount. The City Court should consist of the Chief Judge and two Judges, and they should be appointed on the recommendation of the Judges of the High Court. A City Court so constituted ought not to be a very costly affair as the services of two judges from the Small Causes Court could be transferred to the City Court and so much of the establishment of the High Court as would become unnecessary in consequence of suits up to Rs. 5,000 being removed to the City Court, should be transferred there. A sub-judge in Thana which is not more than 22 miles from this City can try and determine all kinds of Civil Suits involving common law and equity actions and matters up to Rs. 5,000. Why then must such matters require the learning of a High Court Judge to be properly determined in Bombay?

The success of the county courts in England was so great that in 1903 their jurisdiction was extended by 3 Edw. VII. C. 42 from £50 to £100 in Common Law actions and matters, to £500 in equity matters and £500 in Admiralty matters. Their bankruptcy jurisdiction (where the Court had such jurisdiction conferred on it) was unlimited. Provided proper judges are appointed to sit in the City Court and that is a matter of the greatest importance, it is bound to be a success in Bombay. That is the reason why I have suggested that the appointments to the City Court should be made by Government on the recommendation of the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court. I do not think that such an inquiry as Mr. Baptista suggests, on the question of the average costs in the trial of a High Court suit is necessary to determine the jurisdiction of the City Court. Put shortly it merely comes to this: You establish a Court with the same powers as the High Court with jurisdiction in all matters up to Rs. 5,000 in the City of Bombay. As Mr. Baptista suggests the City Court could be located in the new Small Causes Court building which is spacious enough to accommodate it.

There are many other matters of detail which I have not discussed in this letter. These must necessarily be left over for further consideration. The great thing is to get a cheap Court and expenditures justice, for expensive and tardy justice generally amounts to a denial of justice in the end.—Yours etc.,

S. G. VELINKER.

Esplanade Road, May 15.

above are estimated to amount to Rs. 40 lakhs leaving a sum of Rs. 201 lakhs to be met by loan or from other sources.

The Committee were of opinion that in view of the satisfactory financial position and the large surplus for 1916-17 it was desirable that this expenditure should be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

THE WEATHER.

PROPOSED REVIVAL.

The disturbed conditions again entered north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India west, local in Assam, Rajputana west, Central Provinces north, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in the Punjab. The principal amounts are:—Narayanganj, Calcutta, Naya Dumka one inch, Nizamabad and Chitaldurg a half, Coimbatore four.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in east Central Provinces, south Punjab, with the neighbouring districts of Rajputana and United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab—Rawalpindi reports 0.42in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is lower than usual, the deficiency amounting to 27 deg F. at Rawalpindi during the day.
The United Provinces—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana—Jodhpur reports 0.21 in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.38in. Skies are clear in upper Sind, heavily clouded in west Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi; night temperature is also below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar, Rajkot has had 0.11in., Bhavnagar 0.14in., Narmad 0.66in. and Indore 0.09in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces—Khandwa reports 0.41in. of rain and Nagpur 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in moderate or considerable defect.

The Konkan—Skies are lightly clouded. The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Nizamabad reports 0.38in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The general unsettled conditions persist and have given nearly general rain in Central India West and local rain in the north Punjab, Kathiawar, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore and some showers in Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur over nearly the whole reporting area.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th May 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 3 p.m.

4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. 29.803 Inet.

Temperature of Air 34.4 Deg.

Wet-bulb thermometer 75.2 "

Dew Point 70.5 "

Relative humidity of Air 0.653 "

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky) 2.4 "

cloudy 100.0 "

Maximum temperature 39.2 "

Minimum temperature 29.1 "

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight W.S.W. W.N.W. N.W.

Force of Wind 4.0 to 17.5 Miles

Ball of Rain 0.00 Inet.

Total falling during month 0.54 "

Do. of year 1.92 "

Amount of fall of rain up to 10 p.m. 0.00 "

16th 0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tide in the Colaba Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week Bombay Mean Time Depth of Water in still Bombay Mean Time Depth of Water in still

Wed 15 m 7 21 15 0 16 m 1 15 13 0

Thur 16 m 7 32 25 0 17 m 2 10 17 0

Fri 17 m 7 43 35 0 18 m 2 10 17 0

Sat 18 m 7 54 45 0 19 m 2 10 17 0

Sun 19 m 8 05 55 0 20 m 2 10 17 0

Mon 20 m 8 16 05 0 21 m 2 10 17 0

Tue 21 m 8 27 15 0 22 m 2 10 17 0

Wed 22 m 8 38 25 0 23 m 2 10 17 0

Thur 23 m 8 49 35 0 24 m 2 10 17 0

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 10th May 12h 15m. 4m. 1st Full Quarter, 16th May 3h 50m. 1st Full Moon, 23rd May 3h 57m. Last Quarter, 29th May 8-50 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 16th May 1917 was 30.014 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased, or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 30 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer other mercurial barometers for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE ALLIES' WAR MAP.

M. Clemenceau writes in "L'Homme Enchaîné":—

I reflect on the ridiculous blustering speech of Bethmann-Hollweg when he brought his famous war map to the Reichstag as a German pledge of peace. Well, we have a war map in our turn, and an excellent one. It shows to the German Chancellor innumerable cohorts of free peoples so vast that their extent is lost to view, with fighting power which has nothing to fear from his own. Our great numbers are perhaps worth something, as it gives us the greater staying power.

G. W. M. Reynold's Novels.

BOLD TYPE EDITION.

Mysteries of the Court of London in 17 vols. .. 10 0
Mysteries of London, 13 vols. .. 7 0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter, 1 vols. .. 3 0
Beauty and Pleasure, 9 vols. .. 5 0
Empress Eugenie's Boudoir

C. I. D. DEFAMATION CASE.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

HON. MR. PHIROZ SETHNA CALLED.

A MARWARI AND HIS BOOKS.

COUNSELS' ADDRESSES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavale heard the case in which Mr. Anantram Yashwanthra charged Inspector S. R. Patwardhan of the Criminal Investigation Department, with defamation. Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. D. S. Eruiker, barristers-at-law, and Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The Magistrate at the outset framed an additional charge against the accused under section 504 of insulting the complainant. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Jehangir Barjorji Patel cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said he handed certain documents to the accused. They were four documents. He was not asked on the 17th by the accused who Anantram was; Patwardhan did not tell him that he knew the complainant. His object in seeing the accused, was to have the matter settled by paying a gift of Rs. 50.

Patwardhan told the complainant that if the witness did not pay he would hold him (witness) responsible. The witness ultimately took the responsibility for the payment of Rs. 50 as Anantram said it would take him three days to find the sum. Both the witness and the complainant were treated courteously in every way by the accused. Witness and the accused looked on each other as friends. But they did not exchange confidences. Witness added "A C. I. D. Officer would not give his confidence to us; why should we to him?" (Laughter.)

Both the witness and the accused were sitting side by side when the words were addressed to him; Patwardhan did not say that it was his report. Because he understood to pay the money accused told him "Don't trust him, he is a rogue."

To the Magistrate, when he went to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, he went as a counsel. The accused knew that he was there then as counsel, because he sent a chit to the accused asking whether he was coming with him to the Commissioner of Police. It necessarily implied that he did appear as counsel. His conversation with the accused in Mr. Pettigara's office where he saw him first, was of a friendly character, and it continued to be so till the accused left the office. He could not say strictly that anything transpired in the interval to show that the friendly nature of the conversation had ceased. The contents of the chit must have led the accused to believe that he was representing the accused as counsel. Strictly speaking nothing had happened in the interval to lead the accused to believe that the friendly nature of the conversation between them had ceased.

Mr. Azad closed his case at this stage, and the Magistrate called upon the accused to enter on his defence.

THE HON. MR. SETHNA'S EVIDENCE

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna examined by Mr. Wadia, said he was a member of the Legislative Council and he acted as Secretary of the Women's Branch of War Relief Fund during Mr. McHain's absence. On the 7th March the complainant came to him and told him that his theatrical company wanted to give a performance in kind of the Fund; the complainant saw Mrs. Sirur and saw the witness again; on the 9th March Mrs. Sirur told him that the complainant was only a sub-contractor. At first the complainant gave him an idea that the profits would be about Rs. 1,000. If he had known that Anantram was a sub-contractor he would have had nothing to do with him. He afterwards told him that the profits would be about Rs. 500. He could not swear that the complainant advertised the performance beforehand. He asked him in the presence of Mr. Justice Macleod how he was expecting to make so much money out of the performance. Complainant said that more people would be coming; Anantram then went to the booking office and said that up to then they had about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60, but people would pour in later, and they would get more money. On the 12th, Anantram saw him again, and witness asked him if he had brought the proceeds and Anantram said his accounts were not ready and he would come in again. The very next day he saw him and Anantram said he had not brought the money, as he had some trouble with the theatrical company. He never offered to show the accounts to witness. He (witness) would have left the accounts to the complainant; but he did not tell him that he was too busy to see them. When he did not receive any amount he complained to the Commissioner of Police.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad witness said

he did not know the complainant before the 7th March. Mrs. Sirur was in charge of the Hindu Branch; he did not think he gave complainant a letter to Mrs. Sirur. He was not sure. He told him that Mrs. Sirur would enquire and arrange about the performance. As a matter of fact, the matter would have had to come back to him. He had no letter from Mrs. Sirur, but a telephone message on the 8th. That was in the morning. He was sure it was Mrs. Sirur who was talking to him. He contradicted emphatically that Anantram did not speak to him on the telephone. He heard no more about it until the morning of the 9th from Mrs. Sirur. He could not account for the lapse of 24 hours. Anantram came to him some time after Mrs. Sirur had left. He told Mrs. Sirur that it was rather improper. There was no official correspondence about this. Apart from the letter he wrote to Mr. Vincent no statement had been taken from him by the police in writing. Between the 17th of March and 23rd April he had not seen the accused; he did not know him up to this time. He knew nothing about the matter. It was an absolute falsehood on the part of the complainant to say that he demanded Rs. 50 from him for the War Fund.

The witness was shown the cover of the letter he had sent to the complainant on which was written "not known". Continuing the witness said he could not tell how many tickets were left in his office. They were left with a clerk. He did not ask complainant to leave the tickets at the office of the Funds. He did not keep a ticket himself; he never asked for one and he did not buy one. He did not do anything to encourage the sale of tickets. Anantram told him that he need do nothing in regard to the sale of tickets, because he (complainant) could sell any number of tickets. The letter to Mr. Vincent was friendly; it was written demurely.

The Magistrate said he wanted to ask the accused one question, and although he could not compel him to answer it, it would be in his interest to answer it, because under section 125 he could not compel him. The question was from what source he got all the information in the course of his investigations.

ALLEGED THEATRE CONTRACTS.

Sripat Sadashiv Upre said to Mr. Wadia that he knew Anantram. He was the contractor of Satara Street Sangli Company, and all the performances were given under his contract in Bombay. In the month of January he first saw him, when he came to the performance. He took two sub-contracts from witness in which he suffered loss on February 17th and 18th. He had promised, but never paid for the five tickets that he (Anantram) bought on the first day. The complainant suffered a loss of Rs. 250 in the contract. On the 5th March Anantram told him that he wanted the play for the War Fund. He was promised Rs. 250, but was paid only Rs. 175. Complainant now owed him Rs. 100. He never gave a receipt to Anantram for Rs. 45/8. To Mr. Azad: He had got nothing in writing to show that two contracts had been taken on 17th and 18th February. No letters of any kind had passed between him and complainant in regard to the matter. He denied that he had destroyed a promissory note for Rs. 100 given by Anantram. He had filed no suit against Anantram. Up to this day he had taken no steps to recover the Rs. 100.

PERFORMANCES NEVER TAKEN UP. Dattatraya Dinker Kale said to Mr. Wadia that he knew Anantram. Before March he had never been to Upre with Anantram about any contract. Asked by Mr. Wadia if he knew that complainant had taken two contracts for performances on February 17 and 18, witness said the complainant got ill two or three days prior to the performances and never took them up.

Lalchand Chena examined by Mr. Wadia, said his name was not Gulichand. (Laughter.) He had advanced the complainant Rs. 600. He knew Rege. Anantram came to his shop; also signed there. Rege signed it at his own shop. He gave the money to the complainant. Rege had repaid him Rs. 615.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad witness said he had had no dealings with the complainant before that, but he knew Rege, and they had had money transactions between them—twice before. He had lent Rs. 600 in all to Rege in two transactions before.

WITNESS'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

Mr. Azad called for witness's account book in which the entry of the transaction was shown.

Mr. Azad: Now Mr. Marwari just look at the difference in the pages of that book. Some are new and some are old.

The witness said it was his custom thus to insert new pages in his book when it got full.

Mr. Azad: And the entry regarding this transaction is on one of the new pages?

Witness: Yes.

A PARTNER'S EVIDENCE.

T. S. Mahajan said he was a partner on behalf of his minor son in the Sri Krishna General Trading Co. He had given information to the accused about the company; he could not himself tell now whether the complainant deflected.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad witness said he thought it was on February 8 he first became dissatisfied with complainant's management.

Witness was then shown an entry in one of the firm's books, dated February 8th, signed by him, expressing his satisfaction with the affairs of the firm and the accounts.

Mr. Wadia closed his case here.

The accused questioned by the Court, said he had prepared a list of persons

for information of the Court from whom he had received information in the course of his enquiries.

MR. WADIA'S ADDRESS.

In addressing the Court, Mr. Wadia said the charges were of defamation and insult, but the accused had acted in a perfectly bona fide manner, although there was a difference of opinion in the words actually used. In the first place Mr. Patel went to the police office to have the matter settled, about which there was no doubt. It was admitted that the complainant's antecedents were enquired into, and the person who was making these enquiries was an officer of the C. I. D. He relied on exceptions 3 and 9. As to exception 3 the words were used in good faith. It was established that there was no animus. The statement was made merely to Counsel. Further it was in the course of enquiries which it was the accused's duty to make. Mr. Patel led the accused to believe that he was going to settle the matter. From the evidence he would submit that the complainant had told grave untruths. He had been contradicted by a respectable man like Mr. Sethna, and he had been contradicted by his own document. The next question was whether this was a question which touched the public, whether this man should put forward a performance ostensibly for War Fund. With regard to exception 3, if in the course of an enquiry a statement was made by a witness it was privileged; it might mean any enquiry proceeding the judicial enquiry.

Magistrate: Is it in the interests of a C. I. D. officer to call a man a rogue? How can you say that your client is justified under the exception in making the statement?

Mr. Wadia: It was a matter in which the public is interested. The statement was made to Mr. Patel not with the intention of insulting anybody. There was an officer making enquiries.

Magistrate: Therefore he is entitled to call a man a rogue?

Mr. Wadia: It was done with the intention of saving Mr. Patel's own interest so that he might not be victimised? It was not done with the object of breaking public peace?

Magistrate: If anybody said Mr. Wadia is a rogue you will pounce upon him?

Mr. Wadia: I beg to differ from you. Magistrate: That does not matter. You call a man a rogue, and say that he had done something dishonest, and say all this to his face. The intention is presumed from the conduct of the party.

Mr. Wadia: It is not said that the complainant lost his temper.

Magistrate: That does not matter. Suppose a complainant is in the lockup there is no chance of his assaulting anyone or creating a disturbance but in such cases it has been held to be insult under the section 7. What the consequences may be is not considered under the section. There can be no question of good faith under this section.

Mr. Wadia: On the one side there was an argument that Rs. 50 should be paid and the matter settled; on the other hand there was an argument to let him complete the enquiry.

Magistrate: The matter did not end there. Your client called him a rogue and that language is certainly insulting.

Mr. Wadia: My submission is that your Worship must find that it was done with the object of insulting that the statement was made to the Counsel. The case was an unfortunate one. No doubt, the accused made this statement to Mr. Patel knowing him to be his friend. Mr. Patel was interesting himself in the case.

Magistrate: Are public officers to go and abuse a man because they are entrusted with the investigation of a case?

Mr. Wadia: There was no abuse. There was only criticism.

Magistrate: This is not criticism. This is abuse: the complainant says he was insulted. My business is to give justice to everybody who comes here. I framed the charge on the evidence before me.

Mr. Wadia: But the police officer did not know that he was going to create a breach of peace?

Mr. Wadia urged in conclusion that his client was protected by the fact that he acted in good faith.

MR. AZAD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Azad in addressing the Court said he wished to say at the outset that this case was instituted and pursued in the interests of public morality. He said in the interests of all laymen, including all good police officers. That was the central object in coming to the Court and there was no personal or vindictive object. Nobody would have countenanced this prosecution, unless he was convinced this was done in the public interests. He wanted to show to the Court, the utterly irresponsible manner in which this case had been conducted. He wanted to show the wild and reckless manner, in which the enquiries had been conducted. It was obvious that this was done intentionally. Intention was not a distinct and palpable element at all. The Court had to deduce it from the acts and words used by the person and they had evidence here that Mr. Patel said, when the words were used, the accused appeared as if he was going to pounce upon the complainant. Exception 3 also included the word good faith. Let them see how this gentleman who was a responsible police officer was going to conduct his enquiries and carry them on. This enquiry was conducted in an utterly irregular, improper and reckless manner. The accused should have sent for the complainant who was the person vitally concerned in this matter and heard what he had to say. Had the accused done that? He had purely *ex parte* statements, and if a police officer could act on such statements made by such a class of witnesses as they had seen in the box that afternoon in an irresponsible manner then the life of any person who lived in this city would not be safe for a moment. Had they come to that the accused had not convinced himself of the reliability or otherwise of the documents concerned in the case. The accused said that Anantram had cheated

several persons. These words were applied to people outside of the performance. Assuming even that the complainant was a rogue was it not necessary to confine himself to the particular case?

Magistrate: His instructions were to make enquiries.

Mr. Azad and whatever his instructions were it did not matter. Was he privileged to make these remarks because he was asked to make enquiries in regard to his antecedents? The question of privilege applied to newspapers and those who had to make comments on questions of public interest and morality. Chief Justice Cockburn had said that there must be three things for a privileged statement: 1. There must be an accurate statement of facts. 2. Care and due consideration must be exercised. 3. There must be moderate and reasonable expression of views. But here they had perverted and interested statements of witnesses. In the second case the enquiry was conducted in a haphazard manner. And thirdly were these moderate expressions that he used? Was it a moderate expression to call a man a rogue?

Magistrate: Mr. Patel was having a friendly conversation with the accused and nothing had transpired in the meantime to show that the friendly conversation had ceased. Nothing had transpired to show that, if during a friendly conversation he says that a man is a rogue?

Mr. Azad said the accused was taking a risk. Nothing more would have been heard about the case if the accused had not taken the risk of saying these words before the complainant. If he had used them privately and solely to Mr. Patel nothing would ever have been heard of the matter. But he did a defiant thing. He was very audacious. He used these words before the complainant. And was not a Counsel bound as an honourable man to come forward, if called upon and bear out that such words were used? His conduct only showed one thing and that he took the risk by using words like these. Would they not amount to defamation? The argument of playfulness or jest which his Worship mentioned could not be used for it would be scandalous if between Counsel and police officers, people could be called blackguards, and rogues. It would be a very serious thing.

Magistrate: That defence is not raised. IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mr. Azad said no doubt it was very astute on Mr. Wadia's part not to raise that defence. This was a case in which the defence had been conducted in an egregious and irresponsible manner. At the first hearing it was said that the words that had been used were used in good faith. If on the first day an expression had come from the accused expressing regret and admitting his error, this matter would not have gone further. The matter was brought forward only in the interests of public morality.

In conclusion Mr. Azad said there was a clear case of defamation and insult and none of the exceptions applied. If his Worship came to that conclusion and convicted the accused, he would not ask that he should be heavily punished. They had no vindictive object in this prosecution. It was a prosecution in the public interest and he would only ask that the punishment should be sufficient to make the accused or any other police officer properly careful in the future, as to the expressions he used regarding a person concerning whom he might be making an enquiry.

Mr. Wadia in replying said all sorts of reckless allegations had been made with the hope of playing to the gallery. They had placed everything unnecessarily before the Court. The Magistrate remarked that Mr. Azad did not make any reflection on Counsel. He meant that there was no reckless and irresponsible in preparing the defence on the part of those instructing Counsel. His Worship said he would try and deliver his judgment to-day.

"ALLEGED INSULT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the report of the case of alleged insult which appears in your issue of to-day, I have to state that the same is inaccurate one-sided and misleading. What happened in Court was as follows. The complainant's pleader Mr. Registrar made certain remarks in opening which I interrupted by a protest that they were untrue; he then suggested that I should make an apology as the basis of a compromise; I flatly declined to make any apology or to express any regret whatever; in answer to the Court I made a statement repudiating the charge of insult. The complainant was satisfied with that statement and withdrew the charge unconditionally. The Magistrate made a note of my statement, and passed an order of discharge. From your report it would appear that there was some foundation for the complaint and that an *amende honorable* was due from me. This is not so; the case was withdrawn without a word of apology or expression of regret from me; there was nothing to express regret for.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. VALLES.

Bandra, May 15.

It will be remembered that a deputation of the United Planters' Association of Southern India waited on the committee of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and requested the Chamber to represent to Government the difficulties of the coffee planters regarding reduction on coffee imports to the United Kingdom. In reply to the Chamber's representation, the Chamber has now received from the Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore a copy of the telegram, dated the 12th May from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry. Similar to the effect that Home Government have agreed to allow importation of half the coffee crop on the basis of a total crop of 4,000 tons Mysore, 4,200 tons Coorg and 4,200 tons Mysore. From this amount, the 1,100 tons shipped by Clan Macintyre has to be deducted. Local allotments are to be calculated from the above figures and its distribution is left to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. Customs authorities of Madras and Bombay have been instructed to allow consignments as certified by the Chief Commissioner. Certificates will only be issued as above indicated.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

OPENING CEREMONY BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

T. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon performed yesterday the ceremony of formally opening the Willingdon Technical School for Indian Soldiers (disabled) at Braganza Hall, Byculla, Bombay. Among those present on the occasion were: Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; the Hon. Mr. P. R. Caded; Sir T. B. Nariman; Mr. L. Robertson; Sir S. B. Broacha; Mr. A. J. Raymond; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; Major H. A. L. Hepper; the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. H. A. H. Payne; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed; Mr. Cowaji Jehangir; Dr. H. M. Masina; Dr. J. A. Turner; Mr. O. A. Harker; and others.

Brigadier-General Knight requested his Excellency to declare the institution open.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said: It gives me very great pleasure to come here this afternoon and to open this technical school which I may fairly call yet another effort on the part of Bombay to do something for the comfort and welfare of our sick and wounded soldiers who have been coming in thousands to this city from different theatres of war during the last three years. As you are all aware the idea of this institution originated through a visit which her Excellency paid last year to England. At that time she saw various people who were organising measures for the care and comfort of the maimed and wounded. This school has been provided to give soldiers, who are incapacitated from active work through loss of limb, an opportunity to learn some occupation which would make them useful for the rest of their life in some sedentary work. Lady Willingdon returned to Bombay and she set to work with her usual energy to carry out her object. She met with some difficulty, but she was quite determined that the school should be started. The result is that we meet this afternoon in this magnificent building which for long years to come, will find accommodation and occupation for our sick and wounded soldiers.

LADY WILLINGDON THANKED.

My province to-day is to thank those who have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the initial success of this endeavour. I have to refer to those who are nearest to me and when I do so I will ask you to look upon me entirely as the Governor of the Province and to forget entirely that I am a married man. (Laughter.) If you do not look upon me from that point of view you might think that my remarks are of a too personal nature. The first person to whom I tender thanks on behalf of this company, is Lady Willingdon (applause), who, by her energy of which I have been long aware, and by her determination of which also I have seen constant signs, has been mainly responsible for the success of this organisation. I am sure you wish me to add my thanks to Colonel Bates, Chief Medical Officer in the city of Bombay, who, as I know, has helped Lady Willingdon in every way to bring about the success of her endeavour. Another gentleman whom I wish to thank, is Major Hirsch (applause). Most of you are aware of his efficient activity as head of the Marine Lines War Hospital for the last two or three years. He has been undertaking the duty of looking after this home as well and I understand that he is already a fairly able agriculturist, a very fine bird-fancier, a good seamstress and an excellent carpenter. I would like to make one personal observation. It would have been difficult to start our venture, if we had not got this beautiful house. For this our thanks are particularly due to Sir Edward Sassoon and his representative Mr. Raymond, who have been kind enough to give us this beautiful building for the care and comfort of our troops. I do not know whether I should refer to more individuals, but I think I should not omit to mention Mr. Spooner of Cadogan for giving us very fine specimens of chickens. He has thus given us a good start in the work in connection with the poultry yard.

FIRST HOME IN INDIA OF THE KIND.

It gives me immense satisfaction to feel that we have got this first home in India of its sort for the care and comfort of our troops. (Applause.) It is a great thing for us to feel that we are going to do some service to those men who have done such splendid service for us and I hope that long after Lady Willingdon and myself have gone away this home, will always be supported by the residents of Bombay in recognition of the magnificent services which the soldiers have rendered for the war. In conclusion, I may say that a home of this sort cannot do very well unless it is thoroughly and financially assisted by the public. I am able to tell you that the Western India Turf Club has given Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the Home. I understand from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy that Lady Willingdon has officially written to the Bombay Imperial War and Relief Fund for an equal sum, and she is hopeful that the amount will be obtained. We have our meeting day after to-morrow and I hope she may be successful. What I would urge upon you is that it is not only sympathy, but practical support that is required and I can rely upon all our generous friends to help the institution which you will all agree, is one of the most useful institutions that can be started in Bombay at this particular period. It gives me very great satisfaction to declare it open. (Applause.)

One Amrit Sheoran, clerk of Messrs. Ralli Brothers was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating them in weighing cotton in conjunction with one Marotti, a broker, who was also convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

21 CRORE FENCE CLEARED.

BOMBAY OVER 7½ CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 16th May Rs. 21,47,76,435.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	7,29,41,400*
Bengal ..	6,29,40,000
Madras ..	1,03,77,600
United Provinces ..	1,53,66,300
Punjab ..	1,56,21,700
Burma ..	83,22,700
Bihar and Orissa ..	26,02,800
Central Provinces ..	36,00,600
Assam ..	6,11,000
Minor Administrations ..	57,64,100

Total Rs. .. 19,81,98,200†

*Exclusive of Rs. 39,91,625 through Post Office till 9th May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 1,65,78,235 through Post Office till 9th May.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	16-5-17	Total
	Ra.	Ra.
War Loan ..	3,100-0	1,59,500-0
War Bonds ..	1,000-0	5,17,025-0
Cash Certificates ..	12,057-0	7,85,431-0
Total ..	Rs. 16,157-0	14,41,956-0

HELP FROM RAJPIPLA DURBAR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla has contributed a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Imperial War and Relief Fund, through the President, Bombay Branch. Her Highness the Maharani has invested a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the present War Loan, through H. E. Lady Willingdon, President of the Women's Branch.

SIXTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBED AT QUILON.

(From our Correspondent.) TRIVANDRUM, May 16.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Quilon (Travancore State) to popularise the terms of the Indian War Loan. Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate, presided. Enthusiastic speeches were made, the European residents of the station also taking part. Rs. 60,000 were subscribed on the spot.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme, which the enterprising management of the Palace of Varieties are putting on at the Gaiety Theatre to-night, promises to be quite as good as its immediate predecessor. The Gaiety Company are producing to-night the great musical extravaganza, entitled "The Muff Girl," showing the adventures and love episodes of two young salts just back from the Persian Gulf. It is full of merri-ment and fun, and tuneful music and beautiful dances.

It is a lively show and will rivet the attention of the audience during the whole of the performance. It will be preceded by strong vaudevilles, and a monologue sketch by the Wharleys, which in itself is well worth paying a visit to the Gaiety to see. The picture part of the programme contains a beautiful coloured drama called "The Love Maker's Romance," which depicts the romantic love between a poor lace-maker's girl and the son of a rich lawyer and which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish. The whole makes up altogether an excellent programme and the Gaiety is sure to be crowded with enthusiastic audiences as during the preceding weeks.

PRO. PARSHARAMRAO'S CIRCUS.

Prof. Parsharamrao's Circus is drawing crowded audiences every night at Mustan Tank Road. The programme is a varied one, the comic items being specially attractive. Cycle and gymnastic feats, Japanese juggling, Mexican and Red Indian knife fights, all keep the audience engrossed. We would specially mention pole balancing by Dyanu and "hand to hand, head to head" balancing by Savat Brothers as showing high skill. Horizontal bars by Abu Bakr and Mantri and Ground Tumbling by Tatyia are also worth seeing. A very popular feature is the versatile performance of Young Buffalo Bill—"the Wild West King,"—whose skill in lasso and sword manipulation was cordially applauded. The trained proficiency of the youthful South India performers, boys and girls, deserves every encouragement. Some of the juvenile performers are very good.

FOR
ACCESSORIES
AND
SPARE PARTS
FOR
ALL THE BEST CARS
APPLY TO THE
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY. Apollo Bunder

Indian War Loan.
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates.
Rs. 10/- for Rs. 7-12-0.
WHO'LL BUY?

PLOTS TO LET.

FOR Workshops, Factories, Garages, etc.,
at Lamington Road, near Byculla Club.
Apply to:—
RAMCHANDRA JANKEJI,
Opposite Eldorado Cinematograph,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY 7.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" BRAND
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick-setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to:—

TATA SONS & CO.

Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Nasari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
(WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAR.)

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.

WITH THE

GENERAL ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

ALL INDIA

United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing
both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED

In all Principal Cities.

M. M. BHIRAZAR & SONS.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
81-85, Churchoke Street, Fort, Bombay.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT without
ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

GEMS JEWELLERY

of of
All Sorts, Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS.

East India Merchants;

25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

A LETTER

TO THE

PEOPLE OF INDIA
BY L. CURTIS.

PRICE 12 ANNAS.

Post Free for 13 annas in stamps.

TO BE HAD AT THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE OFFICE.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.
Mr. T. K. Sivarama Aiyer, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam, writes: "Your predictions for the past year have been strikingly accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S. (America.)

DENTAL SURGEON.

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Trial by Jury	6
Indian Trade Imports—II.	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
War Loan Race	5
C. I. D. Defamation	5
Bombay Port Trust	4
The Proposed City Court	4
Technical School for Disabled Soldiers	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
Provincial Social Conference	8
Democracy's Salute to Freed Russia	9
The Exemption Tribunals	8
THE WEATHER	4
COMMERCIAL	3

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, May 17, 1917.

TRIAL BY JURY.

One of the many arrears of minor, though not therefore unimportant, reforms in this country that need to be cleared off is the extension of the right of trial by jury to those districts in various provinces which have been hitherto deprived of it. With the growth of education and public spirit throughout the country, the differentiation of treatment meted out to different districts, however justified when it was first made, cannot now be defended on any tenable grounds of expediency or equity. On the other hand, the invidious distinction has been often shown to work not a little harm and injustice. On several occasions recently attempts have been made by non-official members in some of the provincial Legislative Councils to bring about the removal of this long-standing grievance to no avail. In December last, it will be remembered, the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council, were fortunate enough to carry a resolution demanding the extension of trial by jury to non-jury districts of the province, by 24 votes against 22. One of the two non-official members, who did not vote for the resolution, did not vote at all because he thought the present system obtaining in the country was an apology for the genuine article.

The subsequent action which the Government of Bengal have taken in the matter provides an instructive commentary on the character of the influence which the non-official element in our enlarged Legislative Council are supposed to exercise on the administration of the country and

likewise an amazing revelation of the insidious ways in which the executive dictates or attempts to dictate its own views to the judiciary. The Government of Bengal have addressed a letter, enclosing a copy of the debate in the Council, to sessions judges in the province, asking for their "considered opinion" on the subject. How they have helped the sessions judges to form a "considered opinion" is clear from the tenor and the tone of the letter. In the first place, the letter begins with a broad hint conveyed in the wholly gratuitous and irrelevant information that the resolution was passed by a majority of 24 votes to 22. It is impossible to realise how this extraneous fact about the voting in the Council could help the sessions judges to come to a judicial decision on the merits of the system unless it is intended to convey to these judicial officers the "considered opinion" of the Government that no importance should be attached to a resolution when only a couple of votes enabled the non-official members to carry it. Then the Government with an assumed air of impartiality bring to the notice of the sessions judges the fact that "allusion was made in the debate in Council to the difficulties created by the existence of racial prejudice," and add that "the importance of this point must not be overlooked." Certainly the importance of this point cannot be overlooked. But it is not the part of wisdom to be so scared by it as to rule out the necessity of the system in all cases, because in some rare instances these difficulties may arise. But apart from that, it is pertinent to inquire if Government themselves have been consistent in this respect. Is it not a fact that these difficulties did not prevent the extension of the system to many districts which now enjoy it? Nor is it out of place to refer to the irony of things revealed in the invidious and unjust distinction that was made in 1884 between his Majesty's European and Indian subjects by giving the former a right to claim a trial by jury not only before a sessions judge, but also before a Magistrate in every district and denying it to the latter. Again, "another important consideration" that the judges are called upon not to overlook is "the risk that juries trying political cases may be prevented by intimidation from giving an unbiased verdict." As to the relevancy of this point Government would have done well to give the number of specific instances in which the ends of justice were defeated, in practical working by the difficulty they mention, in the several important political cases that have been tried by juries in Calcutta and those districts where the system prevails. The risk, of course, is there in every political case whether in this or any other country. But it is wisely and widely accepted that it is especially in political cases that a trial by jury is above all, desirable. As Prof. Sidgwick points out in his authoritative book on "Elements of Politics:

"There is a special kind of criminal trials in which the jury system has been regarded with approval even by thinkers who were fully alive to its defects as an instrument for the ordinary administration of justice: viz., trials for what are called 'political' offences—i. e., for acts, whether otherwise criminal or not, of which the alleged design is to overthrow the government or to control its action, by the exercise or threat of unlawful force. It is obviously of special importance for security of impartial justice that the tribunal which decides these cases should be independent of the influence of the executive, and we have seen it to be difficult to secure this completely in the case of the legal expert to whom the function of declaring the law must be entrusted without sacrificing the best mode of appointing such experts."

It is extremely regrettable that, in face of public opinion so unequivocally and strongly expressed, the Government of Bengal should have attempted to flout it, in a manner that, besides being inconsistent with the dignity and integrity of the Judiciary, is calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the intentions of Government. We can only trust that the Sessions Judges of Bengal will not allow themselves to be influenced by the extraneous suggestions contained in the Government letter in giving free and fearless expression to their honest and impartial views. Whatever the views of the Sessions Judges may be, it must be clearly understood that the system of trial by jury has come to stay in this country and must ultimately be extended, like other free institutions, to the fullest limit.

INDIA'S TRADE IMPORTS

II.

Furniture may be regarded as an article of "luxury." Anyhow, the furniture generally imported from the West is, though useful, of a luxurious character, and is only affected by our Indian Princes and Chiefs, and the wealthy of the land. In 1915, the value of the furniture imported was recorded at 15.05 lakhs; that recorded for 1916 is

18.97 lakhs! The increase in value is almost 4 lakhs! Not being an article of food or drink, or of "national interest," but only of personal enjoyment, it may be reasonably presumed, that the 26 per cent. increase is not entirely owing to enhanced price. This is certainly an article of import which might be legitimately proscribed during the continuance of the war.

But here is an article of daily, nay hourly, use. Glass bottles and phials cannot be classed in the same category as furniture. The poor have as much use of these as the rich. And we all know that they are having a large demand for medical purposes. The following table shows how far bottle imports have increased in number and in price:—

	No.	Value in Rs.
1914-15	3,05	16.62
1915-16	3,36	16.73
1916-17	2,59	23.62

In number the imports have declined by 0.21 over the average of the two preceding years, namely, 3,20 lakhs. But in value, the record of 1916-17 is fully 47 per cent. in excess of the average of the previous two years, which was 16.67. The traders in bottles and phials in Sheikh Memon and Abdulrehman Streets must be minting money at this dear price. But it is interesting to exhibit figures of other glass manufactures:—

	Value in Lakhs.			Increase over
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1914-15.
Bangles	16.39	10.89	20.65	4.35
Sheet & Plate...	12.74	18.38	28.29	15.55
Tableware, in- cluding De- canters	3.71	6.47	7.15	3.44

Sheets and plates have increased in superficial feet to only 4 per cent., but in value they are 122 per cent. more. This is a phenomenal rise! Miscellaneous glassware has increased in value by 52 per cent; but decanters and table glassware showed an increase of 93 per cent. It may be of some interest to inquire why there is such an increase in table glassware? Is there a large demand for hospitals and for camps in Mesopotamia? If not, it is evident that this household article, which is a comparative "luxury" of the European population generally, needs some rational explanation for its imports.

It seems that there is a rise in the value of hardware also, of which there is a variety; but excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware. These are agricultural implements, buckets, builder's hardware, domestic (unenamelled) enamelled hardware, implements and tools, metallic lamps, etc. The total value rose from 2.56 crore to 3.10 crore rupees. It seems that there has been a large increase both in number and price:—

	No.	Value in Rs.
1914-15	18,93	18.78
1915-16	15,52	22.77
1916-17	19,02	30.10

It may be noted that the United States are now exporting a larger quantity of hardware since the outbreak of the war:—

	From U. States in lakh Rs.
1914-15	23.25
1915-16	43.76
1916-17	58.81

So, too, Japan:

	Lakh Rs.
1914-15	4.97
1915-16	17.53
1916-17	50.02

Japanese imports in hardware are phenomenal as in other articles of imports. They are a shrewd people who are taking golden opportunity of the present times to push all sorts of commodities into India and emphasise the great and permanent penetration of their trade into India after the manner of the German.

Ale and beer, which is greatly endeared and otherwise better controlled by the Home authorities, has fallen off from nearly 32 lakhs gallons in 1914-15 to 19 in the year under review, though the prices for the last are as high as when the quantity was nearly double. It is pleasing to notice a reduction also in liquors and wines. The quantity has declined from 55 lakhs to 44.57 lakhs gallons. At the same time, "Bombay, the bibulous," seems to have been the largest consumer.

Machinery of all kinds shows a diminution of only 60 lakhs in two years; which is not much. While the imports from the United Kingdom have decreased by 78 lakhs, those from the United States have increased by 15.88 lakhs. Here, again, the Japanese is pushing himself. He sold 13.33 lakhs of machinery in 1916-17, against 7.76 lakhs in the previous year. It may be interesting to notice the large increase in the values of tea and jute machinery:—

	In Lakh Rs.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Tea Machinery	16.67	33.88	22.02	
Jute Machinery	57.62	93.60	107.81	

Jute manufacturers having reaped immense profits are, no doubt, partially

extending their factories, and partially renewing their old machinery, so as to bring up to date the machinery for increased output. So, too, is the case with tea planters. Cotton textile machinery shows a decline from 1.51 crores in 1914-15 to 1.29 crores in 1915-17. Next we come to matches. It seems the triennium shows a decided increase in the quantity imported and a negligible rise in value. The statistics are as follows for the imports of the two principal countries:—

	1914-15	1915-16
Matches—In Lakh.		
Gross Value	28.77	26.92
From Sweden	104.78	69.94
From Japan	104.78	152.78

	1914-15	1915-16
Matches—In Lakh.		
Gross Value	14.47	18.61
From Sweden	92.61	90.39

Japanese matches, which were valued in 1914-15 at Rs. 0.66, say 10.56 annas per gross, were valued last year at Rs. 0.98, or 15.69 annas. The total number of gross, 15.41 lakh cost in 1914-15, 112.98 lakhs rupees, which gave 11.68 annas per gross, but the 111.59 lakhs imported at a valuation of 115.69 lakhs cost 16.03 annas per gross. Evidently, the masses are fairly thrifty; owing to dearth, they have reduced their consumption. One is curious to know how far the indigenous substitute known on this side as "dissala" has come into greater use. Metals, too have immensely fallen off in consumption. Here are the figures for the triennium, which are remarkable:—

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Metals in Lakh.			
Tons			
Value			
1914-15	6.46	137.69	
1915-16	4.43	111.33	
1916-17	2.70	107.33	

The quantity of a variety of metals required by all the belligerents for war purposes has necessarily led to the diminished imports which have declined by 41.8 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value. Copper, as is well known is one of the most essential metals for warfare. The quantity imported declined from 5.10 lakhs cwts. to 33,000 cwts. only. Similarly, iron and steel fell from 4.62 lakhs to 2.01 lakhs cwts. Zinc declined from 41,395 to 28,914 cwts. The increase in the number of motor cars, cycles and wagons was great.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	No. in lakh.	No. in lakh.	No. in lakh.
Motors	266	75.69	3121
Cycles	1204	9.46	1062
Wagons	47	3.39	121

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	No. in lakh.	No. in lakh.	No. in lakh.
Motors	4778	154.06	
Cycles	1675	14.84	
Wagons	232	17.00	

The parts and accessories of motors of all sorts, which were valued at 14.27 lakhs in 1914-15, rose to 31.51 lakhs in 1916-17. So the motor dealers are driving literally a "roaring" trade; but they are rendering great public service to the Army as well as to the civil population. Kerosene oil, the poor man's oil, has also declined in consumption. From 8.05 crore to 4.88 crore gallons in two years, which is very serious. The fall in values is from 3.29 to 2.65 crore rupees. At the same time inferior mineral oils have increased both in imports and value. Bengal and Bombay are the two great distributing centres:—

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	Value in lakh Rs.	Value in lakh Rs.	Value in lakh Rs.
Bengal absorbed in 1916-17	3.73		
Bombay absorbed in 1916-17	2.27		

This is two-thirds of the total imports.

Notes of the Day.

Bethman-Hollweg's Speech.

The first thing that strikes one about the German Chancellor's speech on peace in the Reichstag is its curiously chastened tone. The pugnacity is still there, but in a noticeably subdued form. For the rest the attempt to reconcile an affection of sword-rattling with very genuine feelers for peace is both unifying and amusing. When Bethman-Hollweg "affirmed" that there was no difference with Germany's Allies regarding peace, he was protesting much. His "denunciation" of "Socialist talk of revolution" too, is perfectly intelligible. The querulous pathos of his complaint that "even to-day the British and French showed no readiness for peace" tells its own tale. He was quite mournful about the fact that according to most of the recent utterances from London the war aims announced two years ago had not been altered. He is sure to discover very shortly that as the result of the "unparalleled battles" on the Western Front to which he referred, the Allied peace conditions will show a progressive intensity transcending the war aims of two years ago.

A Broad Hint.

The German Chancellor betrayed his consuming anxiety to come to terms with Russia separately under an elaborate pretence of magnanimity. "If Russia is wished to stop further bloodshed," "if she renounces conquest and if she wants peace with us," Germany will be gracious enough not to "disturb permanent relations in future" or obstruct her by antagonistic

demanis! Indeed Bethman-Hollweg went so far as to avow his belief that a "mutual understanding" could be attained which would exclude oppression and would leave no sting. That is a broad enough hint of capitulation if only negotiations would be entered into to save the Hohenzollern face. But the new Russian Government has acquired a sufficiency of perspicacity from painful experience, and is not likely to be caught napping in a hurry. The information that the Chancellor is in "full harmony" with the supreme army command is not nearly as momentous as he doubtless conceived it to be.

The French Command.

The changes in the French Army commands are not very clearly stated in Reuter's telegram and one cannot be altogether certain what they mean. When General Joffre was removed from the command on the Western Front he became generalissimo of the whole French Army. The two rivals as his successor in supreme command on the Western Front were General Petain and General Nivelle. The former, the hero of Verdun, was chosen. Now, we are told that "General Petain has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, General Nivelle, Commander of an Army Group, and General Foch, Chief of Staff." This presumably means that General Petain succeeds General Joffre, but it may also mean that he has superseded General Nivelle on the Western Front.

The Behar Planters and Ryots.

That there should be a good deal of excitement among the planters in Behar over Mr. Gandhi's investigations into the conditions of the labourers is not surprising. When differences exist between the employers and the employees, and the existence of such differences in this particular case is not denied, the capitalist interests are wont to resent the intervention of an outsider in what they are accustomed to regard as their own preserve. Even the "Pioneer," however, has realised the gravity of the situation and supports the suggestion already made in the Indian press that the Government of Behar would do well forthwith to appoint a Commission to investigate the differences which exist. The motive of the support, however, does not seem to be quite an unimixed one. For, like the planters, the Allahabad journal is quite alarmed lest the whole truth about the situation in the Behar plantations may come out. Hence the simulated scepticism that "it is difficult to see what good can come of Mr. Gandhi's investigations." Hence also the insistence on the necessity of the enquiry being conducted "with strict impartiality" by a Commission which may only "possibly" and not necessarily contain a non-official, that is, presumably Indian element and which would give both sides a fair opportunity of stating their case and ought to result in a lasting ease.

Electoral Reform.

Reuter informs us that on Tuesday Mr. Walter Long introduced in the Commons a Bill embodying all the recommendations of the Speaker's Electoral Reform Conference. The Government have thus redeemed the promise they made on the occasion of the memorable debate in the Commons on March 28. The Bill, if passed into law, will be, as we have previously pointed out, an epoch-making one in the reform of registration and franchise. The announcement that all the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference are embodied in the Bill is, in one important respect, happily inconsistent with the undertaking given by the Prime Minister who while accepting these recommendations made a reservation in the case of the proposal about proportional representation respecting which he said unless he was really forced he did not propose even to study it. It appears, however, that Mr. Lloyd George has after all brought himself to study the question. As regards woman suffrage also it will be remembered that the Prime Minister, while agreeing to include the Speaker's proposals in the Bill, stated that he would leave the question to be determined by the House of Commons, the Government Whips not telling, though, he added, he had not the faintest doubt what the vote of the House would be.

The Chief Proposals.

It may be recalled that the most important items of the proposals put forward by the Speaker's Conference were

the increase of male electorate from 8 millions to 10; and the addition of such democratic features as the single occupation franchise with six months' qualification, the holding of elections on one day, the State-payment of returning officers' expenses and the prohibition of what has been described as "avalanche" electioneering by outside bodies with unlimited expenditure.

There was also the recommendation to enfranchise about six million women. The Bill introduced by Mr. Long fixes the age of the women voters at thirty. As to this discrimination against young women, and the majority of the munition workers who more than any other class of women have helped to win this new right are young,—it may be noted that Mr. Asquith, the most prominent convert to women's franchise, said in the House of Commons on the occasion of the debate referred to, that—

In regard to the form which their recommendation takes I understand it has been prompted partly by a desire to prevent the preponderance of female compared with male voters, and partly by a feeling that a discrimination by way of age is fairer than setting up any special class or business qualification. I say nothing on the delicate point of the age or ages which are suggested. A very able and energetic lady, a strong advocate of the cause, came to me the other day and made a counter-suggestion that it was the younger women who most needed enfranchisement, and if age was to come into the matter at all it should rather be at the other end of the scale. (Laughter.) I do not pronounce any judgment as between those two views. I myself have always thought that when once you have resolved to ignore the differential of sex it was difficult to introduce any other discrimination between the case of women and that of men. That is preeminently a matter for adjustment and compromise, and I feel confident the proposal will not be allowed to founder upon that rock.

BRITISH STAND ON
HINDENBURG LINE.HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS ON
BULLECOURT.SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID
NEAR YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 16.

A British communiqué says there were small night outposts engagements south-east of Epehy.

The enemy this morning heavily bombarded our positions at Bullecourt and on the Hindenburg line, delivering two determined counter-attacks.

His attack on Bullecourt was also repulsed after heavy fighting, in which our advance posts in the north-west portion of the village were forced back a short distance.

Our artillery stopped a counter-attack south-east of Loos. We made a successful raid near Ypres.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

FOUR STRONG CONCERTED ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 15.

A despatch from Field-Marshal Haig says that further details of the fighting this morning show that the enemy deliberately attempted by four strong concerted attacks, powerfully supported by artillery, to drive us out of Bullecourt and section of the Hindenburg line eastward of the village.

The first attack gained a temporary foothold in our trenches on the right flank of the position on the Hindenburg line, but our counter-attack immediately ejected the enemy, who left 250 killed and wounded.

Our artillery dispersed a simultaneous attack on the left flank and repulsed a third attack in the north-eastern corner of Bullecourt.

A fourth attack was delivered from the south and south-east and drove back our posts at the western portion of the village for a hundred yards. The enemy's losses were heavy.

HEAVY CANNONADING ON THE
SCARPE.

Cannonading was heavy on the Scarpe. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and another driven down. Two of ours are missing.

ENEMY ATTACK BROKEN UP.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN CHEMINS-
DES-DAMES REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 16.

A French communiqué says after violent bombardment in the Chemins-des-Dames region north-west of Bray-en-Laonnais, the Germans last night attacked on a wide front towards the Les Connettes-Chevigny ridge.

Our barrage of machinegun fire broke up the attack, which did not reach our lines except at one point, where an enemy fraction gained a footing in our advanced elements south-west of Filain.

ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., May 16.

A French communiqué says, the artillery struggle continued in the different sectors. It is confirmed that the enemy sustained very heavy losses in yesterday's attacks.

NEW ELECTORAL REFORM
BILL.

AGE OF WOMEN VOTERS FIXED AT 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., May 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long introduced a Bill embodying all the recommendations of the Speaker's Electoral Reform Conference. The Bill fixes the age of women voters at thirty.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

ANGLO-INDIAN RECRUITING MEET-
ING AT TRIVANDRUM.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, May 16.

Last evening there was a public meeting for the recruitment of Anglo-Indians for the Defence Force. Mr. A. J. Vignia, Chief Secretary, Travancore Government, presided. Mr. Michael, recruiting officer, Anglo-Indian Association, Madras, and Dr. Barker, a Lieutenant in the local Volunteer Corps, addressed the audience and made effective speeches. The president explaining the object of the meeting made a string appeal. Actual enlistment was not proceeded with at the meeting.

THE STRUGGLE FOR BULLECOURT.
ITALIAN OFFENSIVE RESUMED.FIGHTING IN MACE-
DONIA.FRANCO-VENEZELIST
SUCCESSES.SERBIAN ADVANCE IN
DOBROPOLJE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., May 16.

A French Macedonian communiqué says that Venezelist troops in conjunction with French troops in the region of Ljunica successively captured two works north of Haddibarmah, taking prisoners. Counter-attacks here and on Skradilegen and at Dobropolje completely failed.

GREAT ACTIVITY ON WHOLE SERBIAN
FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 16.

A Serbian communiqué says, there was great activity on the whole Serbian front. We again advanced in the region of Dobropolje, and repulsed a violent counter-attack.

CHANGES IN FRENCH ARMY
COMMAND.

GENERAL PETAIN APPOINTED C-IN-C

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 16.

General Petain has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, General Nivelle, Commander of an Army Group, and General Foch, Chief of Staff.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT
LIVERPOOL.ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT MUNITION
WORKS AND DOCKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., May 16.

The King and the Queen visited the Liverpool munition works and docks to-day. They were received with enthusiasm.

KING CONGRATULATES MR. JOHN
BRODIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., May 17.

While at Liverpool King George congratulated Mr. John Brodie, City Engineer, on organising the munitions works and said that he remembered with pleasure Mr. Brodie's work in the laying out of new Delhi.

EASTERN MAILS LOST AT SEA.

BRITISH POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S
NOTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., May 16.

The Postmaster-General notifies that correspondence for Egyptian forces, which reached London for despatch on April 27th, 28th and 29th, also parcels from Australia, India, the Far East, Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar, were lost at sea through enemy action. The date in this case is not given. No letter mails from Australia, etcetera, were lost.

RECENT DACOITY IN
CALCUTTA.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Several arrests have been made in Calcutta and the mofussil in connection, it is believed, with the recent dacoity committed in a jeweller's shop at Armenian Street, Calcutta. Eight young men were arrested in Calcutta, two at Dacca and one at Chandpur.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE
RESUMED.

ADVANCE EAST OF GORIZIA.

SIMULTANEOUS ADVANCE
ON CARSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., May 16.

An Italian communiqué says there was an intense artillery duel between the Tolmino and the sea. Our raids led to considerable progress on the slopes of Montecucco and the hills eastward of Gorizia, also on Vertobizza.

We simultaneously advanced in the northern sector of the Carso and reached the lines eastward of Dossofatti taking numbers of prisoners.

Two hundred bombs were dropped on enemy encampments and supply columns eastward of Gorizia.

LORDS' AND COMMONS'
BANQUET.GENERAL SMUTS ON SPIRIT OF
COMRADESHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., May 17.

General Smuts was a guest of the Houses of Lords and Commons at a banquet in the royal gallery of the House of Lords last night. Viscount French presided.

General Smuts said that the spirit of comradeship on the battlefields of Europe would be more powerful than any instrument of Government they could invent. Our Commonwealth would go to pieces if its worldwide communications were not maintained. Germany during the last thirty years had settled everywhere on those communications, and the day would have come when the Empire would have been jeopardised by the cutting of communications, but now the world outside Europe had been cleared of the enemy, and we had been almost providentially brought to a position in which we could consider the future problem as a whole.

He hoped that when the time for settlement came we should remember not merely Central Europe, but the whole British Empire. He did not wish the Empire to have fought in vain.

RUSSIA'S ORDEAL.

CLAIMS OF RIVAL BODIES TO
AUTHORITY

Commenting on the situation in Russia "The Times" in a leading article says: We note with natural concern, but without surprise of exaggerated disquiet, the familiar signs. They were almost inevitable. The most serious and the commonest of them lies in the claims of rival bodies to authority in the name of the people. Our Petrograd correspondent has mentioned four institutions in that capital, all in the exercise of legislative and executive powers—the Provisional Government, the Executive Committee of the Duma, the Military Commission of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The first three work loyally together in support of the new regime. The last, he declares, desires to upset the Provisional Government, to cause the defeat of the Russian Armies, and to make a dishonourable peace.

The real contest is between this self-constituted association and the Provisional Government created by the elected representatives of the Russian nation. Much depends upon the speedy success of M. Rodzianko and his colleagues in rallying to themselves the united support of the people. Happily, there are many signs that this success will be achieved. It may demand, and probably will demand from the Government a policy more "advanced" in some respects than in their own judgment they might have preferred; it may even not be attained without resistance from the party of disorder. But the common sense of the Russian soldiers at the front, who know what disension before the enemy must bring, and the orderly instincts of the Russian peasants, whose democratic leanings are qualified by very conservative habits and traditions, promise victory to the cause of moderation and of constitutional rule.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH IN
REICHSTAG.

OFFER TO RUSSIA.

BETHMANN HOLLWEG ON GERMANY'S
WAR AIMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., May 17.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Bethmann-Hollweg affirmed that there was no difference with Germany's Allies regarding peace. The question was perfectly understood and passionate interest was taken in German aims, but the only guiding line for the Chancellor was an early and satisfactory conclusion of the war. He could say nothing beyond that. He denounced the Socialist talk of revolution. The nation was firmly arrayed round the Kaiser whom it trusted and who trusted it.

Bethmann referred to the unparalleled battles which had been raging for the past month on the west front and said that even to-day the British and the French showed no readiness for peace. The most recent utterances from London said that war aims announced two years ago had not been altered. The Chancellor rejected the idea of arriving at peace by announcing Germany's willingness to renounce her successes, and equally declined to set forth a programme of conquest. The latter would help as little as the former to win victory and end the war.

"If Russia is wishful to stop further bloodshed," he said, "if she renounces conquest and if she wants peace with us, we will not disturb the permanent relations in future, nor obstruct her by antagonistic demands." He believed that a mutual understanding could be attained which would exclude oppression and would leave no sting.

Germany's military position was better than ever. "The enemy in the West is unable to break through and the deeds of U-boatsmen speak for themselves. Even neutrals will recognise that, and we are approaching a satisfactory finish when it will be possible to negotiate our war aims. I am in full harmony regarding our war aims with the supreme army command."

GERMAN WAR AIMS.

CHANCELLOR DECLINES TO STATE THEM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., May 16.

A wireless Berlin communiqué says Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag, replying to interpellations, declined to state the German programme and war aims at the present moment on the ground that to do so would not serve the interests of the country.

VICEROY'S WAR SUMMARY.

NO RUSSIAN FRONT, ONLY
ALLIED FRONT,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 16.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated the 15th May:—The British have renewed their attacks east of Arras capturing the whole of the village of Roux which had been the scene of much desperate fighting during the operations of last month, and also occupying the greater part of Bullecourt, which the enemy had defended with great determination and which forms part of the Hindenburg line. The French advanced east of Craonne.

The Allies exclusively hold the strategic initiative delivering carefully conceived and prepared attacks on wide fronts and in intervals necessary for new concentration of material for conducting detailed operations to strengthen their new lines. The Germans attempt no large offensive, but launch strong counter-attacks in the hope of recovering lost ground, and this defensive varied by local counter-attacks is necessarily more costly than a wide fronted offensive when the latter is served by greatly superior artillery. The German plan of holding the first line tightly has had to be abandoned and the Allies have been able to bring the enemy to decisive action in circumstances chosen by themselves.

Nothing important is reported from Italian or Russian fronts. The enemy attacked the British three miles south-west of the Doiran-Salonika front and gained a footing in an outpost, but were immediately driven out. The French carried a position west of the River Vardar.

The Russian forces in Mesopotamia have,

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS'
DELEGATES.CONDITIONS OF TAKING
PART IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 15.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., May 16.

The Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is considering the question of taking part in Government on the following conditions:—

Active foreign policy openly aiming at general peace as soon as possible without annexations or indemnities, "on the basis of rights of nations to work out their own destinies"; complete democratisation of the army, and reinforcement of Russia's military strength for the defence of Russian liberty.

APPEAL TO AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN
SOCIALISTS.

The Delegates have issued an appeal to the Austrian and German socialists not to permit their governments to take advantage of the present situation in Russia to concentrate more troops against the British and French with the idea of crushing Russia later.

RESOLVE TO PARTICIPATE IN
COALITION MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 15.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., May 17.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates resolved by forty-one votes to nine to participate in the Coalition Ministry. There were two abstentions.

THE ALLIES AND VENEZUELOS.

KAISER'S WIRE TO TINO.

Startling revelations in regard to the attitude of Greece and King Constantine, and the action of the Allies are made by M. Venezelos in the current number of the "New Europe." The statements, says the "Daily News" are made in an interview with Dr. R. M. Burrows.

M. Venezelos states that the Protecting Powers had proposed to Greece the cession of Eastern Macedonia to Bulgaria. This did not satisfy Bulgarian ambitions, but it helped the Greek Royalists, and but for it the King would never have dared to carry out his long-planned intention of repudiating the obligations of the treaty with Serbia. When Bulgaria mobilised, M. Venezelos resented the idea of revolution, realising that public opinion would hold him responsible for Bulgarian invasion. All that the Greek Liberals could do was to exist as an embodied menace of revolt, and their whole activity was devoted to preventing the King from ranging himself openly on the side of Germany.

"Then came the criminal surrender of Fort Rupel to the Bulgars," says M. Venezelos. "The King, having no illusions as to the result of an election, organised, in connivance with the Germans and Bulgarians, the invasion of Western and Eastern Macedonia. The Liberals thus lost 60 safe seats."

When Rumania entered the war M. Zaimis induced Constantine to negotiate with the Entente with a view to Greece abandoning her neutrality. "But," continues the Greek statesman, "the Kaiser telegraphed to the King assuring him that within a month he would certainly have overrun all Rumania and flung Sarraï's army into the sea."

So, ten days after seeming to declare himself for the Entente, Constantine threw off the mask. Thereupon M. Venezelos raised the standard of revolt, but not in Athens. He went to Salonika and asked the Entente for official recognition of his Provisional Government. This, he says, was refused by the Boudigne Conference. "The Entente," he asserts, "had been good enough to promise me their indispensable aid under the express stipulation that the movement should not be anti-dynastic."

Admiral Fornet's action on Dec. 1 and 2, he maintains, released the Germanophile propaganda. Moreover, the Allies' blockade prevented people going to Salonika to join the Venezelists. The majority at Athens, he declares, are Venezelists, and he asks for a free vote of the people as to whether it wishes to follow his policy or that of the King.

ROME CONFERENCE.

M. Venezelos alleges that at the Rome Conference the Allies gave the Greek Government formal and categorical assurances that the Allies would neither on land nor on sea allow the extension of the Venezelist movement in the territories hitherto occupied by the State of the Kingdom of Greece.

"I make no complaint against anyone. I know the difficulties which lie in the way of complete agreement between the Allies, and I have no idea of aggravating them. I am told to evacuate Katerini—I evacuate Katerini; I am told to abandon Corigo (Cythera)—I abandon Corigo. A natural zone is imposed upon me—I respect the neutral zone. I am asked to bring my movement to a standstill—I bring it to a standstill."

If Germany, as he is convinced, is finally vanquished, the whole world will understand that Constantine must accept the consequences of the defeat of his policy.

PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

REFORM OF HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NASIK, May 16.

The Bombay Provincial Social Conference resumed its sittings this morning, Mr. M. I. Jayakar presiding. The attendance was small. A number of resolutions were moved and passed, the proceedings being in Marathi.

Mrs. Khedkar of Poona moved a resolution on female education, recapitulating the efforts made by Government and the public. She stated that so far these efforts were inadequate and, therefore, recommended to Government and the public that it was necessary to spend more to start new schools for girls and a separate arts college for women. The resolution urged the public to support the proposed Women's University started at Poona. Mrs. Khedkar said sufficient encouragement was not given to female education at present. The subjects taught to females should be different from what they were at present. They did not want to learn higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, etc., but on the other hand, should be taught hygiene, home nursing, etc. She also advocated compulsory primary education for girls.

In the second resolution the Conference noted with satisfaction the changed public opinion on the question of Widow-remarriage and urged that, as the movement did not keep pace with the spread of education, better efforts should be made.

The third resolution was an omnibus one, affirming the resolutions of the previous conferences on various subjects.

The fourth resolution demanded amendment of the Registration Act of 1872 in regard to the clause necessitating the Hindu bride and bridegroom to declare they were not Hindus.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.
By a fifth resolution the Conference expressed the opinion that though efforts were made by Government and the Depressed Classes Mission to educate and elevate the depressed classes, such efforts were insufficient and recommended that Government and the various social reform associations should work for the elevation of the depressed classes.

Early marriage was the subject of the sixth resolution. The Conference was of opinion that it was necessary to stop the custom of early marriage and that the marriageable age of girls should be raised to 16 and that the consent of the bride and the bridegroom should be obtained before they were married.

SOCIAL SERVICE.
In the seventh resolution the Conference urged upon social reformers to make strong efforts to conduct co-operative and social service movements at least in cities and big towns, which would lead to the improvement of society, whether morally, economically or educationally.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni speaking in support of this resolution referred to the recent Duncan Road murders in Bombay, which, he said, had brought before the public several evils existing in the lower strata of their society. For the removal of these and for the uplifting of the masses the introduction of the co-operative credit movement in every village and town was the sovereign remedy. It was not very easy to start co-operative credit societies, Government was trying to start such societies, but they should be connected with other social service work. If in Bombay when they wanted to organise a credit society in a particular locality, they would go to that place and talk to the people residing there. But the people in the locality were not even in a mood to listen to them, because they did not know who the organisers were and thought why any one should go to them out of philanthropic motives. They generally overcame this prime difficulty by first organising sports and prizes for the children of these people, then a musical entertainment, later on by starting a night school, and then taking the children for an excursion. By this time the people of the locality became familiar with them and agreed to the starting of the co-operative society. The Social Service League in Bombay was doing valuable work and would be glad to help the formation of such leagues in other parts of the country.

The Conference in their next resolution urged the abolition of the caste system in view of its various evils and introduction of inter-caste dinners and marriages.

LAW OF INHERITANCE.
The resolution then proposed: "This conference is of opinion that the present state of law in relation to inheritance and succession of Hindu women being highly unsatisfactory and inequitable, means should be taken to invite public attention to this question and that for this purpose a committee consisting of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. V. G. Bhambhani, Mr. J. R. Gaurpure and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, be appointed to consider what definite measures should be taken with a view to recommending to Government any alterations in the existing law. On this behalf this Conference further recommends that the attention of the National Social Conference be invited to take such steps on this behalf as it may think proper."

The resolution was carried. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the President and the latter, having briefly thanked the gathering, the Conference was dissolved.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN REGISTRATION.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal, consisting of Mr. W. C. Sheppard (President), and Mr. Bowman and Lieut.-Col. R. B. Low (members), resumed its sittings at the Town Hall, yesterday. Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the Military authorities.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. N. M. Selkirk. Mr. Payne said Mr. Selkirk was a member of His Majesty's Military Forces and he ought not to have registered himself in India. He, however, had done it by mistake and the Commissioner of Police manifestly decided that Mr. Selkirk was ordinarily resident in India. But Mr. Payne contended, even if Mr. Selkirk had registered in India he was certain to be liable to be called upon to serve in England. He cited a converse case, in which a man liable for military service in England enrolled himself in the Artillery in India and the Home authorities decided to arrest him as a deserter. There was plenty of evidence to show that Mr. Selkirk was already enrolled in England, and the Indian Act said members of His Majesty's Forces should not register. He produced a letter received from the India Office, which showed in what position he stood under the Defence of India Act.

The President said all that this meant was that Mr. Selkirk had enrolled in England and was liable to military service, but that he had not been called up.

Captain Sheppard enquired if Mr. Selkirk had drawn any pay as a member of His Majesty's Forces.

Mr. Selkirk replied in the negative.

DYE IN ENGLAND ON 31ST JULY.
Mr. Payne said Mr. Selkirk had been enrolled and had received temporary exemption and must be in England by the 31st of July.

Captain Sheppard said Mr. Selkirk was not serving at present.

Mr. Payne said he could not serve in two regiments.

The President said that if they put Mr. Selkirk in service here, they would be practically cancelling the exemption granted by the English authorities.

Mr. Payne said that would be so. Mr. Selkirk came before the Tribunal because he had made the mistake of registering in India. He should have said he did not come within the Indian Defence Act.

Captain Sheppard said the Commissioner of Police had to decide whether Mr. Selkirk came under the exceptions or not.

Mr. Payne said all that the Commissioner had decided was that Mr. Selkirk was ordinarily resident in this country and that, therefore, he must register. Mr. Payne added Mr. Selkirk did not come within the Act, but brought himself within the jurisdiction of this Tribunal by registering himself.

Captain Sheppard said the Commissioner could also decide whether Mr. Selkirk came within the exceptions set out in the schedule.

The President said it appeared he had not decided that.

Captain Sheppard said he could do it even now.

EXEMPTED ON NATIONAL GROUNDS.

Mr. Payne said in that case he would again go before the Commissioner of Police. He thought the Tribunal assumed that Mr. Selkirk had been temporarily exempted in England on good grounds, for he believed they were still more strict than in India in granting exemptions. Mr. Selkirk had been exempted on grounds of work of national importance.

The President said that the Tribunal would, of course, assume that Mr. Selkirk was exempted on good grounds. They would be creating an absurd position if they called upon him to serve in India in spite of the exemption granted him by the English authorities.

Captain Sheppard said many such applications had come up before the Commissioner of Police and it was found in many of them that they had been granted exemptions in England because they were not ordinarily resident there.

Mr. Payne said Mr. Selkirk was granted exemption because his business was in the national interests.

The President asked Mr. Selkirk to produce the grounds upon which he had been granted exemption.

Mr. Selkirk said he would do so and added his case was coming on before the English authorities for revision within the next three weeks and if he were not granted further exemption he would have to go to England soon.

The President said Mr. Selkirk could write to England to get the grounds of exemption.

Captain Sheppard thought if Mr. Selkirk expected ultimately to be called upon to serve in England, he could start his training now here. He would be more fit the sooner he started.

EXEMPTION GIVEN TILL 31ST JULY.

The President said at present they accepted the statement that Mr. Selkirk had been exempted in England on the grounds of work done in national interests, and this Tribunal exempted him till the 31st of July, the same date as that on which he was liable for service in England.

ANOTHER SIMILAR APPLICATION.

Mr. Stratton of Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co., applied for total exemption on behalf of Mr. Joseph C. Watson on the ground that he was not ordinarily resident in India. He had raised this question before the Commissioner of Police, who had given no decision in the matter. Mr. Watson had been granted temporary exemption and would come in for service as soon as he went home. He did not ordinarily reside in India and should not be registered here.

The President asked him to apply to the Commissioner of Police to give a

decision whether he was ordinarily resident in India.

TOTAL EXEMPTION TO SHIPPING ASSISTANT.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. applied for total exemption for Mr. Theo Cornelius, employed in the shipping department of the British India Steam Navigation Co.

Captain Sheppard objected to total exemption being granted in a case such as this.

The Tribunal granted Mr. Cornelius total exemption for six months.

The Tribunal adjourned to Wednesday.

CALCUTTA TRIBUNAL.

EXEMPTIONS TO E. I. R. STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Tribunal this afternoon dealt with an application from the E. I. Railway authorities on behalf of the following members of their staff: 1831 men between 20 and 41, seven masters of Oak Grove school under 41 and 540 over 41 years of age. Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, secretary to the Agent, E. I. Railway, who represented the railway authorities, in reply to the President said that he agreed to the arrangements that had been arrived at by the Tribunal in connection with the application from the E. I. Railway. An order was passed exempting all men under 41 years of age under section 22 and 23, and those of the E. I. Force Rules of 1917. They were made liable for such service and training as may be arranged for railway servants.

JUTE MILLS AND COLLIERY EMPLOYEES.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

No less than 2,063 cases were dealt with by the Calcutta Exemption Tribunal yesterday. Of this the large total of one 1,838 cases came from the East Indian Railway alone, and several jute mills and firms representing jute mills made 222 applications. This formidable list, however, did not occupy the attention of the Tribunal for any considerable time, as the jute mill cases came under the scheme drawn up for all jute mills, while the East Indian Railway cases were dealt in the same manner as the case of the Bengal Nagpur Railway last week.

As regards the applications from collieries, the Tribunal passed a general order exempting all colliery assistants from all service up to 31st September 1917. Thereafter they were given exemption from general service training. Special arrangements will be made for their drill.

With a very few exceptions, practically the whole of the cases, disposed of by the Calcutta Exemption Tribunal to-day, dealt with jute mills. All these mills came under what is known as Jute Mills Scheme, under which twenty per cent. of the jute mills staff are granted absolute exemption, and eighty per cent. are to undergo general service training according to their ages, while not more than twenty-five per cent. are liable to be taken away at one time. Included with jute mills were cotton mills, an engineering works and a soda company. The first application considered, was one from Messrs. Kettellwell Bullen and Co. on behalf of some of their office staff, and also assistants of mills of which they are local agents. It was mentioned that out of twelve assistants before the war five had been released for active service, one had died and one had been transferred to the Home office. The staff had been reduced by sixty per cent. No applications were made on behalf of four of the assistants. Three were exempted from general service up to the end of the year but made liable for general service training, and another was made liable for local service. Jute Mills' applications were next considered.

160 APPLICATIONS DISPOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Calcutta Exemption Tribunal dealt with one hundred and sixty applications to-day. The first application was made by the Alliance South Mills on behalf of seven assistants. The usual order with reference to jute mills was passed. The same order was passed in connection with the assistants of the Alliance North Mills numbering eleven, also in regard to the Alexandria Jute Mills' 9 assistants.

Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. next applied for seventeen assistants of the Sejoosh Damodar Joyramdanga and Victoria Collieries. The orders as already decided upon in regard to collieries were passed. Similar orders were passed in connection with the Ghushik and Mudea, Satpukuria and Samla Kendra Collieries of Messrs. Martin and Co. Orders of similar nature were passed in regard to the managers, engineers and assistants of the collieries owned or managed by Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Co., Messrs. MacNeil and Co., Messrs. F. W. Heiglers and Co. and Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.

Mr. Kenneth A. Heiglers applied for exemption on the ground of exigencies of work. He applied to be put on to general service training. He was the only member of his firm, Messrs. Heiglers Bros. in Calcutta. He was exempted from general service up to the end of the year, but was made liable to perform general service training.

Mr. P. J. Peters, a colliery contractor, applied for exemption. The application was refused. Messrs. Kilburn and Co. next applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. T. Thompson, a colliery manager. The same orders were passed as in colliery cases. Mr. M. N. H. E. Mavers, colliery manager, was exempted from all service up to 31st December.

The application on behalf of twelve assistants of the National Bank was next considered. Two were exempted from general service up to 31st October, eight were made liable for local service and the applications of the remaining two were withdrawn.

Two members of the Hongkong and Shan-

ghai Bank were exempted up to 31st October and one up to the end of the year.

KOLAR TRIBUNAL.

EXEMPTION TO MINE EMPLOYEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOWRINGPET, May 15.

The Exemption Tribunal for the Kolar District constituted under the Defence of India Force Act assembled this day in the special Magistrate's court buildings. The Tribunal, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Kolar, as president, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Richards, Commandant, K. G. F. Volunteers (Military member) and Mr. P. Forsyth Smith (non-official member), Captain H. M. Ray I.A.R., Adjutant K. G. F. Vols. represented the military authorities.

Mr. Keith, acting superintendent of the Mysore Mine, applied for exemption on behalf of the whole of the employees of the mine. Applications had been made for exemption on behalf of 151 men and two more had joined since. The president asked if he applied for exemption for timekeepers, watchmen etc., Mr. Keith said that he did. He claimed exemption for all his men, but they were willing to do local service training. Mr. Keith handed in a letter from Mr. Bullen, the Superintendent, mentioning that it was impossible for several engine drivers to put in their drills as any accident might result if they were over-worked. Mr. H. M. A. Cooke, chairman of the Mining Board, observed that the rules laid down for the Defence Force should not apply to the gold field. They were asking exemption for all their men collectively and not by names. The Adjutant-General at Simla had practically agreed to give them temporary exemption from general service. Captain Ray said that he had no information on the point, but would be quite agreeable to their exemption, if they were prepared to undergo local training. The Mining Board was claiming exemption for the whole of the employees on the mines, on the grounds that the work was of national importance. The Tribunal exempted 140 employees of the Mysore mines for six months from general service on condition that they underwent general service training locally. The exemption will hold good as long as the men were employed on the same mine on the Kolar Gold Field.

EXEMPTIONS ON MEDICAL GROUNDS.

Thirteen were totally exempted on medical grounds.

Dr. J. D. O'Donnell, chief medical officer, applied for exemption on behalf of Doctors Fitz-Maurice, Freeman and Stokes. The first two were granted temporary exemption for six months from general service on condition that they underwent general service training locally. Dr. Stokes was totally exempted.

Mr. C. T. Roberts chief engineer of the Champion Reef Mines, applied for exemptions for 100 employees, on the same terms as the Mysore Mine. The Tribunal granted exemptions as in the case of the Mysore Mine to the employees of the Champion Reefs, Oorgam, Nundy Droog and Balaghat Mines. Mr. F. M. Nichol, chief engineer of the Kolar Gold Fields Electrical Department, applied for exemption for 63 employees of the department. Orders were passed temporarily exempting all for six months, but making them liable for general service training locally.

On behalf of Messrs. C. B. Bennetts, R. Nye and A. R. Jones, W. T. Pritchard, chairman of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons' committee applied, and asked for partial exemptions for Messrs. Nye and Jones and total exemption for Mr. Bennett. The Tribunal granted Messrs. Nye and Jones exemption from general service for six months as long as they were employed in the mining companies. Absolute exemption was granted to Mr. Bennett.

Mr. R. B. Boquet, Chief Inspector of Mines, applied for total exemption at the request of the Government, but as he was over 45 years of age his application was withdrawn. The application of Mr. Beckurth of the same department was not considered, he having already applied through the Mysore Government. Mr. S. M. Pritchard, District Superintendent of Police, applied on behalf of himself and five subordinate officers of the executive police for exemption from the operation of the Indian Defence Force Rules. All were granted total exemption. Mr. A. J. Nicholls of the Baraghat Mine was totally exempted on medical grounds. Mr. E. Yaul, assistant editor of the "Kolar Gold Field News" was refused exemption. Mr. E. G. Welsh, an invalid motor-boat driver from Mesopotamia was granted temporary exemption for six months. This brought the Tribunal to a close.

SIMLA TRIBUNAL.

EXEMPTION CLAIMED ON CONSCIENTIOUS GROUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 16.

The Simla Exemption Tribunal began its sittings this morning at 10-30 at the Cutchery. The Tribunal consisted of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Atkins, I.C.S., President, Major Lowe, Military Member, Colonel W. D. Henry, non-official member, and Captain W. Bradford, military representative.

The first eight applicants, Messrs. Colin Campbell, H. S. Fleming, H. A. Brinkworth, H. W. Neldia, D. A. Clarke, W. Mills, B. Burgess and G. A. Horan, all applied for exemption from military duty from 6 p.m. on Friday till 6 p.m. on Saturday every week, their reason being based on religious grounds, it being contended that Saturday and not Sunday was the one specially mentioned in the Bible. The Tribunal at first granted this request to the first two applicants, but when they came to consider the application of Mr. Brinkworth, who was only 19 years old and hence liable for general service, Major Lowe pointed out that it would practically be impossible to grant exemption on conscientious grounds from active military duty. This objection affected also the con-

sideration arrived at in the case of the first

two applicants and the President asked Mr. Campbell who was still in the room, "What is going to happen to you on Saturdays if you are on active military service?"

Mr. Campbell: We shall go out, but at a specified time we shall get ourselves excused.

President: Supposing there is a big raid on Simla.

Mr. Campbell: I will wait till that contingency arises.

President: Extremely remote as it is we must raise it now.

Mr. Campbell: Could it not be left to the discretion of the General Officer Commanding?

President: If you are called up you will be liable to military discipline.

Mr. Campbell: We shall then take such steps as may be necessary.

After some more discussion it was finally resolved to grant them all exemption from training on Saturdays leaving the question of exemption from service to the discretion of officers commanding.

The ninth application was from Mr. Bond, who though only 39 years old, was only liable to local service as he was exempted under the authority of Government Telegraphs. The Tribunal exempted him also from local service as he came under Class D, but he was asked to come up again after six months.

OPTICIAN FIRM'S APPLICATION.
Messrs. Walter Bushnell and Co., opticians, applied for the total exemption of Mr. Fisk, the manager of Simla and Lahore offices, from service. After being medically examined he was classed A, but the company contended that he was their only European assistant at Simla and Lahore and should be called out their business would be disorganised and military and civilian officers would greatly suffer. Further, their Simla office was managing also military orders. In the course of discussion Mr. Fisk submitted it was not Government's intention to disorganise the business and pointed out how even in England opticians have been exempted from active military service. In the end the Tribunal granted him exemption from general service for six months, but not from training.

Mr. George Bee of Messrs. Edward, Kevenor, applied for total exemption from general service and said that he was the only trained man in the Simla office, that out of 11 men of the firm to which he belonged, only two had applied for any exemption and that his work was important enough as he supplied the Viceregal Lodge and children. Permanent exemption was granted to him from general service.

Mr. A. Parsons applied for exemption for his son, A. A. Parsons (24), as he was the only man who could run his business successfully, but this ground was not considered important enough. It was, however, pointed out by Major Low that he was medically unfit for service. Permanent exemption was granted, provided his medical unfitness was verified.

Mr. William Cotton applied for the exemption of his son from general military duty till November as he and his son were the only two whose services were available for his dispensary, but Mr. Cotton said that there was no desire to shirk their responsibility and should it be necessary, his son would go out for service. As Mr. Cotton's position was not quite clear the Tribunal suggested that he might withdraw his application which he did.

TO TRAIN A LADY FOR THE PLACE.

Mr. R. G. Latten said that as he was the only European in the firm to which he belonged he could not go out on general service and that, as nearly 45 assistants of the firm were on active service, more could not be spared. Asked if ladies could take up his place he said they could, provided they could be trained. In the end, total exemption was granted for 2 months to enable the applicant to get some lady trained in the meanwhile to take his place.

Mr. W. C. Stuart produced a certificate of medical unfitness for active work and said as he was classed C, he would be willing if required to do any sedentary work. It was pointed out that as he was classed C, he would have to undergo some military training however mild. He was sent for medical re-examination and asked to present himself before the Tribunal on the 22nd.

Messrs. R. W. Budd, K. Fink and J. W. S. Inglis were granted total exemption on medical grounds.

The next seven applicants, Messrs. C. T. Letton, R. W. Bruce, W. Robinson, C. Adley, J. S. Carbery, G. M. Shanahan, W. R. Binge and G. Domingo, belonging to the Government Press, were represented by the Controller of Stationery, Printing and Stamps, Simla, who declared that each one of these was most hard worked and indispensable and that any demand for any further work from them would not be right. Exemption was granted partially or wholly to the first seven only, as the case of Mr. Domingo did not come before the Tribunal as he appears to have been registered as European subject wrongly.

The next three names on the list for today were Rev. J. Black, W. F. Bedford and H. F. Burroughs. As all these belonged to holy orders, the Tribunal thought they would in the ordinary course of things be exempted by the Defence of India Force Act.

The Tribunal will sit again to-morrow.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH MUNITIONS BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The "Pioneer" understands that at the meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice held at Simla on Monday, arrangements were made for co-operation with the Munitions Board and also for dealing with any enquiries relating to Indian products or economic problems emanating from the Advisory Council of the Committee of Privy Council entrusted with carrying out Imperial Government's scheme for organisation and development of scientific and industrial research.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Red Cross Depot yesterday morning.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, and Kumar Prithvirajsinh of Rajpipla took tea with their Excellencies yesterday afternoon.

Their Excellencies formally opened the Willington Technical School for disabled soldiers (Indian) at Braganza Hall, yesterday afternoon, and afterwards visited the Bandage Circle at the R. B. Yacht Club.

There was a small dinner party at Government House yesterday evening.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor-General in place of Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. Limited.

MR. BONAR LAW.

AN AMERICAN SKETCH.

The United Press of America has published in its papers throughout the United States and Canada an article written by its Special Correspondent, Mr. Lowell Mellett, from which we give the following extracts:

If you wanted to borrow a dollar, you wouldn't pick out your bashful friend to do the job for you, would you? That's just the difference between you and the British Prime Minister. Lloyd George wanted to borrow for the nation all he could get. So he chose the most diffident, most unassuming man in English public life to turn the trick for him. Next time you try to borrow a dollar—well, anyhow America—meet Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain. (You'll have to do most of the talking at first, for he's a bit shy. But you'll like him.) There's a Scottish grin tucked behind that ragged and drooping moustache; and a Scottish chuckle located somewhere in that long, lean waist. He's really glad to be alive—in a reserved sort of way, to be sure—and he'll be interested in anything you have to say, provided your facts are on straight. Don't muss them up when you are talking to Mr. Law. He is too polite to give you away, but he'll put down a mark against you for future reference. Supposing you were a member of Parliament; he'd even waive courtesy if you should twist your facts. He'd reach into one of his pistol-pockets and shoot you full of figures.

That's part of his long-distance memory. Bonar Law never forgets. In the face of a House filled with members waiting to trap him he will make a two-hour talk—without notes—packed with cumbersome figures and intricate facts, and never score an error. The effect of this attribute has been to scare the Opposition and give him a confidence that makes his diffidence merely a mask. Nobody is really more sure of himself than Bonar Law. Take that little matter of raising five billion dollars! Humbly, as befitting a mere Cabinet Minister, he went to the inner circle of British finance. He asked the great money experts how the Victory War Loan should be raised. Together they worked on a scheme whereby it could be floated at 6 per cent. He took the scheme back to the Treasury and studied it. Then he decided there was only one important change he could suggest. He lopped off 1 per cent. interest. "Can't be done," protested the experts, rather fancying that would be the end of it. "Well, we'll try it," modestly observed the Chancellor. All the world, including Germany, now knows how well it was done. The change saved Britain \$50,000,000 a year.

FINANCES NOT NECESSARILY THE CONTROLLING FACTOR.

Despite the naturally high importance which he attaches to the financial side of the war, the Chancellor is not convinced that it is necessary the controlling factor. "The Allies, it goes without saying, have greater financial resources than the Central Powers," he observed. "But as long as a country has credit it can fight. Germany's resources, financial and otherwise, are practically confined within her own borders. But there is no evidence that Germany has lost, or is likely soon to lose, her credit with her people. Her other resources may give way sooner. Austria is less able to support herself alone, but even Austria is a country of great productivity. Turkey and Bulgaria, of course, are being supported by the other two. If it becomes a question of staying power—financial and industrial staying power—the Allies' victory is certain. We have the resources."

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

NASIK, May 16.

It has been decided to hold a Conference of those interested in local self-government at Poona in July, before or after the meeting of the Legislative Council.

HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

NASIK, May 16.

The first Conference of the Indian Home Rule League meets here to-morrow afternoon in the shamiana where the Provincial and Social Conferences were held. A number of subjects, it is understood, will be discussed and it is expected Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

NAGPUR WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 16.

The weather is unusual and monsoonsish for the last few days here and it is raining with cool breeze blowing.

Wana-Ranee

The Perfume of Ceylon



Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachets and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST. LONDON

GIGANTIC ATTRACTION
AT THE

ELDORADO!!

ITALIAN CINEMA



MACISTE THE HERO.

YOU want to see something NEW—Something OUT OF THE RUT—Something THRILLING, DELIGHTFUL, BREEZY, VIRILE and AMAZING IN A NEW WAY—Something that will make you feel the wiser for having seen it—**THEN**

IF

HOLD YOUR PEACE UNTIL
"MACISTE-ALPINO"

The marvel of the cinema age and the wonder of the world appear

ON THE 19th MAY 1917.

SATURDAY AT 5 P. M. MATINEE. 1 pair Gold Bangles I NEW CYCLE.

DEMOCRACY'S SALUTE TO FREED RUSSIA.

BRITISH AUTHORS' STRIKING MESSAGES OF WELCOME.

In response to a request from the Provisional Committee of the Duma, the "Daily Chronicle" has obtained from leading British authors expressions of opinion, on the new Russian Democracy. Below are reproduced extracts from the opinions of Messrs. Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and Miss Marie Corelli.

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

No had news that could possibly come to us, not even that of the most terrifying German victory could be so frightful as the news that the work of Petrograd and Moscow and the army had been undone by the ignorance of the peasants, and that there was danger of a restoration. The very stones in our cities would cry out against such a horror. I doubt if even the Hohenzollerns would dare, in the face of democratic public opinion in Germany, to aid the Tsar in a counter-revolution; for his Government has made royalty stink in the nostrils of the world. Nobody but a madman, or a peasant besotted by ignorance and superstition, could dare to thrust Russia back into the pit from which she has just struggled up into the sunlight.

At all events, neither madmen nor peasants nor courtiers must be allowed to turn back the clock. If Russia must have her La Vendee and her noble emigrants, she must crush them with one hand whilst with the other she sets Germany free by crushing the Hohenzollerns. Already the German soldier is blessing the Russian, because the mere echo of the Russian trumpets of liberty has broken the savage Prussian discipline and set his officers persuading him that he, too, is free. By overthrowing the Romanoff Russia has for the first time earned the right to overthrow the Hohenzollern without hypocrisy. There can be no turning back now; if the Romanoffs returned, having learned nothing and forgotten nothing, it would be to take a vengeance for the Revolution so bloody and cruel that the work of the Revolution would have to be done again with a ruthlessness that hardly bears thinking of.

The Revolution must not fail either at home or in the field. Germany, with her revolution still before her, and now made inevitable by the Russian example, still believes that she owes her military prestige to the Hohenzollerns. The German armies have seen that, in spite of the devotion of the Russian people the slaves of the Romanoffs cannot stand against them. They have yet to learn what a revolutionary army of free Russians can do. Russia is on her trial in this matter; but nobody in the West doubts the result if Russia will hold together until the Hohenzollerns can no longer dream of conquering her. Let us do justice to the Romanoffs. Even they, many of them perceive that the one supreme need of Russia to-day is unity, singleness of purpose, and indomitable resolution. The courtier who would upset the Revolution to-day is more royalist than the Tsar, and less patriotic than the Grand Dukes, who accept the Revolution. They must have swallowed many a bitter prejudice before they made this sacrifice. The Russian people must sacrifice something for the sake of unity and victory also. The Socialist must not try to force his programme on the Liberal, nor the Liberal on the Socialist at the cost of a division of forces in the face of the common enemy. Russia and liberty must be saved first. When both are secure the questions that divide Russian from Russian, Frenchman from Frenchman, Englishman from Englishman, and let us not forget, German from German, will have their turn. For the moment, the questions that unite must stand before those which divide; and men must sacrifice their party cries as they sacrifice their lives and goods for the common welfare of their country.

MR. H. G. WELLS.

The news of the Russian Revolution, of this giant stride from autocracy to republicanism, has astounded Western Europe. If we have not burst forth into a tumult of rejoicing it is for no lack of sympathy and admiration. But a man who cheers the winner in a fencing match and laughs gleefully to see the villain of a farcical play baffled and tripped up, may sit silent for a time when he hears the call of God. And this

DR. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Re. 8.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Wines, stores and general Merchants.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Treacher's

Tip-top Tea
Karema Coffee
Superl Tooth Paste

great change in Russia; this banner of fiery hope that has been raised over Europe, was no farer nor spectacle, it comes indeed as the call of God to every liberal thinking man throughout the world. We had not dared to hope it. Even men who, like myself, have been most energetic in pleading the cause of Russia in Western Europe and America, who have been saying ever since the war began, "You are wrong in your fear of Russia. The Russians are by nature a liberal spirited people, and their autocracy is a weakness they will overcome," even we who said this, counted on nothing so swift and splendidly complete as this Revolution. To-day Russia stands a gigantic challenge to every vestige of the dynastic system that has darkened, betrayed and tormented Europe for unnumbered years. "The Republic of Russia," men are saying everywhere in England, and then the Republic of United Poland, the Republic of Greece, the Republic of Bulgaria; the end of the tricker dynasties and monarchical ambitions; the precursor of the world confederation of republics that will ensure the enduring peace of the world. The British diplomats and publicists may make their tepid acknowledgments of the change, betray perhaps a habit of sympathy with the dark forces overthrown, these are matters of form and tradition, but in the hearts of the four British nations the Russian Revolution burns like a fire.

MISS MARIE CORELLI.

Salutation to the freed Spirit of Russia! We hail her with glad congratulation—with love, and praise, and prayer! Noble, patient, and long enduring as she has ever been, suffering cruelties and indignities which have grieved and outraged all humanity, the hour has at last struck for her release, and her chains are broken! She comes forth among us in the reviving air of Liberty, a glorious figure of ransomed and renewed strength; and, rich in hope and promise, gives a splendid and significant lesson to all the world! No more does she drag the fetters of a tyrannous autocracy—no more shall she weep or shrink under the lash of despotism—no more shall she remain helpless or defenceless against evil systems of intrigue, political corruption and degradation; by the Will of the People, her wrongs shall be righted. No greater force exists on earth than this "Will of the People"; it has ever the Divine impetus within it, an impetus which rides rough-shod over all hypocrisies and conventions, making straight for Truth at all costs—Truth and Justice! The People are, and must ever be supreme in every country. It is the People whose toil makes the prosperity of the land they are the builders of wealth, the promoters of progress, the makers of future generations; they are bound to be the rulers of their own nation's destiny. So it is ordained; and the Duma is prepared to carry out that ordinance. This—this will be—the New Democracy in Russia, and every brain that thinks, every heart that feels, must extend to the members of the Duma that warm and fervent sense of complete accord and fraternity from whose united forces spring liberty and equality. May Heaven prosper their labours!

LORD GRIMTHORPE AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reuter announced on Saturday the death of Lord Grimthorpe, the Victorian politician. In the obituary notice appearing in the papers, services rendered by the deceased in the political sphere are recounted but Lord Grimthorpe's views on vaccination are worthy of publication as he, "being as King's Counsel and a mathematician as well as an able writer, was well fitted to form an opinion upon a rather complex statistical problem."

In a letter dated September 14, 1889 to Dr. A. E. Wallace, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L., P.R.S., Lord Grimthorpe says inter alia:—"I daresay you will excuse my troubling you with this letter on a subject on which it may again be my duty to term a legislative judgment. Last session I was not able to go up and sit through two probably late debates to vote; and indeed, I had not then made up my mind as I have now, though I had written a short letter to the "Times" on the vaccination of the Government about the Vaccination Bill."

"Since then I have been reading the chapter about it in your recent book the 'Wonderful Century'; and those of yesterday, especially Dr. Bond's, move me to tell you that, absurd as his statement about your only three converts is, he and his associates may add one to their number. I do not profess to have wandered through the thickets of the Commissioner's contradictory reports but I have long learnt in controversies involving facts to take more account of the style of the controversialists, and their apparent regard for truth. When of their assertions and references to other people and the final balance of voting. . . . Such letters as that of Dr. Bond, even without the answers to it, always go a long way to persuade me that the author has no solid case, and I regard them as mere controversial fireworks, throwing no real light on the subject of discussion. In most controversies involving facts it soon becomes apparent to competent judges, after hearing the professed experts, on which side is the balance of truth and honesty."

"In your dispute, the really decisive facts are becoming more and more extant from the intolerable mass of assertions and references to other peoples' writings which are worth very little in the face of other genuine evidence such as you and other writers on your side have produced in manageable form and which the other side have now had plenty of time to refute if they can, but certainly have not. In such a case neither just nor present majorities go for much. Indeed, a heavy discount may generally be taken off as due to laziness, and the desire of most people to take the apparently stronger side. I can only say that the more the vaccinationists go on writing and talking as they have done for a long time, the more they are likely to be wrong and conscious that they are so. I only add that you may either publish this if you like, or announce me as a 'fourth convert' to anti-vaccination under your treatment and such as Dr. Bond's. . . . My life Dr. Wallace, Vol. II, p. 338."

Dr. Bond was the only medical advocate of vaccination who attempted any extensive criticism of Dr. Wallace's book entitled "Vaccination a delusion." His denial, enforcement a crime, proved by the official evidence in the Reports of the Royal Commission, and he (Dr. Bond) only succeeded in convincing an able and independent jurist as Lord Grimthorpe that the pro-vaccinationists had "no case."—Yours, etc.

Dr. Bond was the only medical advocate of vaccination who attempted any extensive criticism of Dr. Wallace's book entitled "Vaccination a delusion." His denial, enforcement a crime, proved by the official evidence in the Reports of the Royal Commission, and he (Dr. Bond) only succeeded in convincing an able and independent jurist as Lord Grimthorpe that the pro-vaccinationists had "no case."—Yours, etc.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.

HYCOL

Is 20 to 50 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.

IN BOTTLES AND DRUMS.

GENUINE DISINFECTANTS OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.

"BURRA DOG" BRAND (White Emulsion).

"MOTOR CAR" BRAND (Dark Emulsion).

EXTRA STRONG QUALITY TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.

PACKED IN 1 GALL. & 5 GALL. DRUMS.

Stocked by the leading Chemists and General Dealers throughout India and Burma.

Manufactured by
PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC Co., Ltd.,
15, ELM ST., LONDON.
Works: HULL, ENGLAND.

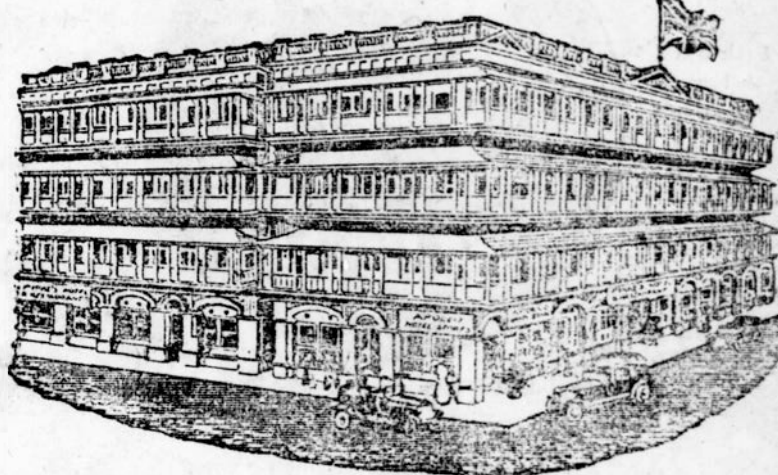
Agents for India & Burma—
Toshill, Sharp & Co., Ltd., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
S. H. Roane & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
B. K. Paul & Co., 712, Bonfield Lane, Calcutta.
J. Hussam & Co., 6, Springers St., Madras.
Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.

MARTIN'S APOLLO & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies. A Freer Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of cases kept a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that, in case of any irregularity of the system, a timely dose may be taken. These pills are of pure vegetable origin, and are entirely harmless. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free Rs. 1.00. Dr. C. B. BISON, 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Pyrrke's Apollo Hotel AND Pyrrke's Restaurant

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.



Stores Dept. on the Premises.
Local and Up-country Orders Promptly Executed.
T. YOULL,
General Manager.

FOR	ECONOMY	BOSS	1
	COMFORT		2
	QUICKNESS	USE	3
	AND	OIL-AIR	4
	GLENLINESS	STOVE	5

PARTICULARS FROM—

L. ROYSAMPAT,
BOMBAY: DELHI: KARACHI:
New Queen's Road. Kashmir Gate. Elphinstone Street.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Rs. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

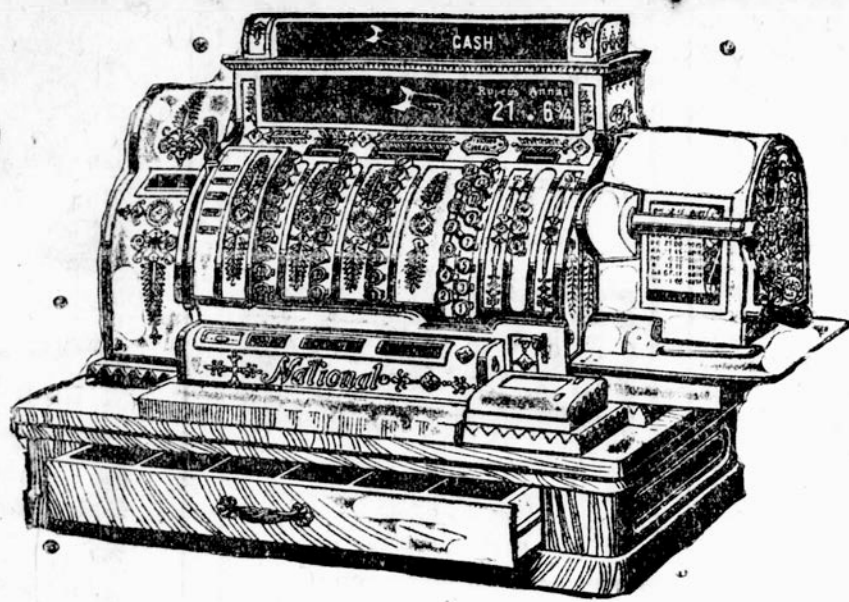
WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 23, Grey Street, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017



MERCHANT'S BEST FRIEND

CASH REGISTERS are now used by over 1,650,000 Merchants of the world.

WHY?

Because they protect CASH and ACCOUNTS.
Eliminate MISTAKES and DISHONESTY.
Increase TRADE and PROFITS.
Every Merchant needs a CASH REGISTER.
Investigate in your own interest.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

General Agent:—Mr. P. MUNCHERJI.

DALAL STREET.



YOUR EYES

If your eyes are giving you trouble, or your present Glasses are not suiting you, let us test your sight and tell you the reason why: without obligation on your part, of course.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD

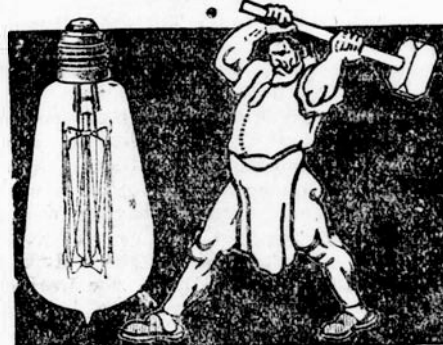
(Macmillan Building), BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

HEAD OFFICE: 18, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament
BRILLIAN LAMPS



Prices defy competition.

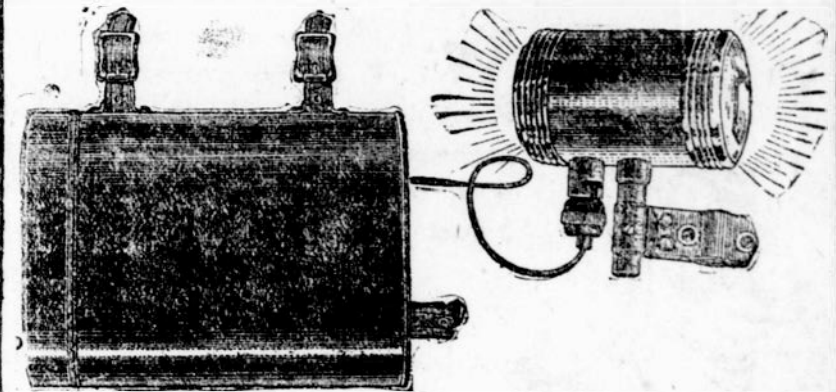
Sole Importers:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC

Buggy and Carriage Lights.



Away with those dim, unreliable and greasy candles. Use Electric Lamps in your Carriages and Buggies.

No stopping to buy candles or matches.

They require no matches to light them and will stand any weather, wind and vibration and remain neat and clean always.

No stopping by Police for blown out candles.

Just turn a switch and get a beautiful clear light ahead and a red signal behind.

Forget all troubles attached to candle lights.

Fitted with a battery that lasts one to two years with average use, in a substantial Tank box.

Price Rs. 35-0-0 a pair complete.

Better Quality 40-0-0 "

Best Quality 50-0-0 "

Spare batteries 16-0-0 for any of the above sets.

Prices are for complete lights including fixing brackets, batteries, battery boxes, etc., etc.

Eastern Electric and Trading Co., Karachi.

Telegrams: "ELECTRIC," KARACHI.

Milk Chocolate

"FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"

JUST RECEIVED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS

Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8. Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY. Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

ALL SORTS OF KIDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1932 on 21st December.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 8 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 21 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

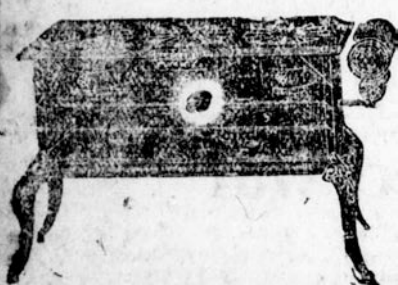
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

& M. POCKHANAWALA, Manager.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.



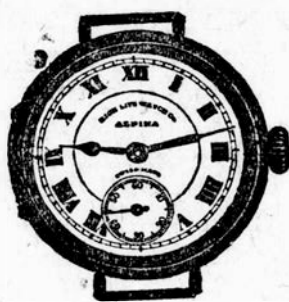
(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular.)

It is far superior to any stove with wick. No soot or smell because it is wickless. Most economical because it has no wick. Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame. No pump and hence the safest. Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical perfection. With one, two or three burners. Prices from Rs. 14 to Rs. 58 only. Baking Ovens to suit all sizes available.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH LIFE THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.



Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30;

Ditto with Radium Dial, Rs. 35;

Catalogue on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

MENOS GOLD PILLS



The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube.

Agents Wanted

Menos Gold Pills Agency,

Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY

HELLER'S BED-BUG KILLER



Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

1 lb. tins Ans. 7 each.

1 lb. tins Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents,

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.,

HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDs., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and

Surveying

Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

TRY GENUINE YAKUTI **YAKUTONE**

A powerful NERVE TONIC.

Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.

YAKUTONE' Depot, RAJKOT

[Est. 1895.]

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. in all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Frooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

Burgoyne's

SUPPLY DRUGS & CHEMICALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA are well acquainted with the trying conditions of the climate, which are responsible for so many ills, the chief of which is

LOSS OF VITALITY.

The symptoms are various, such as weariness, mental exhaustion, faintness, brain fog, and worst of all sleeplessness, which is so common during the hot summer nights but

IXIDAMA

The Celebrated Nerve Tonic, is the Ideal remedy for all complaints arising from the breakdown of the nervous system to which all are more or less subject.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

whatever the cause, is immediately relieved and the more serious after-effects are avoided by the immediate use of IXIDAMA which is the finest known TONIC for increasing the supply of nerve power.

Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout India.

Mr. Chas. W. White, Bombay. Sole representative of **BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Ltd., EAST HAM, LONDON**

"BURGOYNE for PURITY"